THE

# PALL MALL GAZETTE

*An Evening Newspaper and Review.*

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## *ABATING A LITERARY NUISANCE.*

"SERVE him right" is the cry in all the morning papers in commenting on the conviction and sentence passed yesterday on Mr. VIZETELLY. We are really surprised at the unexpected zeal which our contemporaries display in the cause of decency. No one ever suspected them of so delicate a sense of modesty. As is usual with neophytes, they somewhat overdo their virtue. The verdict may be right or it may be wrong, but there is no sense in rushing to the extravagant extreme of confounding M. ZOLA'S works under the anathema hurled against them by Sir EDWARD CLARKE who, with all the authority of a Solicitor-General, would not even allow the apostle of dirty realism to be called a great writer. If the principles on which our contemporaries seem willing to act were to be carried out to their logical conclusion, they would be not a little astonished, for only the other day they were applauding a City Alderman for refusing to listen to a charge brought against a publisher who flooded the town with a cheap unexpurgated edition of the "Decameron."

Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN has thus defined that which constitutes an illegal publication in the VIZETELLY sense:—

> I think the test of obscenity is this—whether the tendency of the matter charged with obscenity is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences, and into whose hands a publication of this sort may fall.

Now, judged by that test, we absolutely refuse to regard M. ZOLA as a sinner beyond all the others who have escaped condemnation. The Recorder himself, on addressing M VIZETELLY, said :—

> In my opinion and in that of the jury, the works which you published are of the most repulsive and revolting description. There is no instruction, no fascination, no attraction in them, but they are repulsive and disgusting to the last degree.

Therein Sir THOMAS CHAMBERS stumbled upon a truth which entirely destroys M. ZOLA'S claim to a proud pre-eminence of guilt. The fact that there is "no fascination, no attraction," about the profoundly repulsive and disgusting pictures which M. ZOLA draws is certainly an immense diminution of their tendency to deprave and corrupt. That there is no instruction in M. ZOLA'S novels is simply not true. Even in "La Terre," the worst of them, which simply reeks with mephitic odours from the Cloaca Maxima, the Recorder would find a picture of peasant life in France unrivalled for graphic force and photographic detail. Count TOLSTOI, who is one of the purest and most ascetic of men, recently declared that, much as he disliked certain elements in M. ZOLA, he was the only French novelist who was doing real work. The others are merely helping to pass the time of idle fine ladies. In "Germinal" and "La Terre," said Count TOLSTOI you have at least a picture of how your brothers live in the mines and in the fields, a sombre and unpleasing picture, no doubt, at which you do not need to look unless you wish, but one which it is well to have painted once for all. Probably Count TOLSTOI would not if pressed maintain the exactitude of M. ZOLA'S portraiture. There is in ZOLA a certain persistent determination to diseased and exaggerated sensualism, which destroys his sense of proportion. Sewers there must be and cesspools, but M. ZOLA makes his whole world a cesspool. Nor can it exactly be said that he acts as a deodorizer therein. Still, let us be just even in our condemnation. No one can deplore more than we the prostitution of M. ZOLA'S genius—which has made some of his work seem little better than a diluted version of the diseased imaginings of the Marquis DE SADE, but it would be unjust not to admit that his "Nana," although disfigured by some deplorable passages reads at its close like a powerful discourse from the terrible text, "He knoweth not that the dead are there, and that her guests are in the depths of hell."

One of the greatest of our English novelists discussing this question the other day gave it as his deliberate opinion that from the point of view of the tendency to deprave, BULWER LYTTON'S novels are far more mischievous than those of M. ZOLA. There are some other English novelists who, regarded from the point of view of the vice-producing output of their books, deserve to be pilloried much more than M. ZOLA. "Ouida," for instance, has probably done much more to corrupt the imagination and deprave the hearts of our young people than M. ZOLA. Between "La Terre" and "Moths" there is all the difference between the frowzy, gin-sodden, vice-drenched wretch on whom the Whitechapel murderer practises his surgical skill and her perfumed and ornamented sister who haunts the Aquarium and the Alhambra. To paint vice as horrid as it is, without "fascination and attraction" cannot be said to be such an outrage on morals as to present it arrayed in the seductive garb so dear to those novelists whose books probably lie on the drawing-room table of Sir THOMAS CHAMBERS himself. It is a great mistake to confound mere disgust at plain speaking with modesty or virtue. M. ZOLA, we take it, has been abated as a nuisance, exactly on the same principle that we abate the nuisance of emptying a cesspool in the midst of a crowd. It is because of the smell far more than because of the poisonous gas generated by the decomposing sewage. But after all the smell is a less evil than the sewer gas which is laid on into the very secret recesses of our houses.

## *THE CONFESSION OF A NIHILIST.*

By MADAME OLGA NOVIKOFF.

"A GREAT misfortune has befallen us, brethren, a very great one!" Such is the beginning of an open letter, addressed by a contemporary Nihilist to his political co-religionists. "Yes, a great misfortune," exclaims he again, with Russian frankness, at the conclusion of his epistle, and from the Nihilist point of view the event referred to is undoubtedly a very great loss, a most serious "misfortune." It is this. One of their most prominent and active members, Mr. Léon Tikhomirov, an able author, a scholar, having seen the error of his ways, has recanted, and has publicly repudiated his former faith.

I do not know Mr. Tikhomirov personally, but I am assured that he had no direct relation to the diabolic event of the 1st of March. After leaving the Kertch Gymnasium with the gold medal, he entered a Russian university, where he took a foolish part in one of the students' riots, and in the propaganda. Four years' prison life was the result of those follies. He is married to a Russian, who did not meddle with politics, and has three children.

I have read the pamphlet which contains his confession, and I am struck with its tone of extreme honesty and sincerity. In all Christian charity we are bound to sympathize with him who repents. "Do not strike a man on the ground" is a good proverb which should have a practical application. In Mr. Tikhomirov the Nihilist party had a talented, cultivated, and probably sincere member, who sacrificed his material interests and prospects in life in order to be true to his convictions.

At that time his idea, unfortunately, was that the only possible evolution for Russia was—Revolution. In that direction he worked and wrote for several years. The first edition of "La Russie Politique et Sociale" belongs to that lamentable period of his career. But the success which attended that mistaken book has not prevented its author from retracing his steps in an opposite and more worthy direction, with the result which is shown in the pamphlet now before me, "Why I have ceased to be a Revolutionist," published in Paris by the Nouvelle Librairie Parisienne. The unreserved sincerity of this publication is remarkable. To speak out one's mind needs much civic courage, especially when you know that all who sympathize with you are far off, and that the majority of those surrounding are only too ready to impute the meanest and most despicable motives. Mr. Leon Tikhomirov, however, faces that risk.

The sketch of his moral convalescence is worth study. Whilst pondering over his psychological diagnosis, one involuntarily recalls Shakespeare's—

> Yes, indeed, none are so surely caught, when they are caught,
> As wit turned fool!

But, fortunately, the wit is now restored. In order to render Mr. Tikhomirov full justice, it would be necessary to translate every line of his pamphlet; short of that, where I cannot give the words in full, I shall endeavour to convey the spirit.

"I look upon my past with disgust," says he, and which is not surprising when the details of that past are examined. He is not influenced by any expectation for the future. Having left the revolutionary party, his only object now is to promote, by legitimate means, the cause of true progress: the conviction that he has been right in abandoning his former faith is only strengthened by the reproaches now heaped upon him by his former associates. . . . "When I was

twenty," says he, "I used to write revolutionary programmes. If, twenty years later, I am unable to write something better, I should really have a very poor opinion of myself."

Still, that transition, from folly to wisdom, was not accomplished without struggle and hesitation. That we might easily assume, but Mr. Tikhomirov frankly admits it. "How hard it was for me to acknowledge that I was utterly wrong; that, in clinging to my theories, I held a lifeless body, which could not be revived. I hesitated to bury it, in spite of its obvious death."

About the year 1880 (Mr. Tikhomirov continues) I, and not I alone, began to feel that the growth of our party was becoming torpid, was daily losing more and more of its vital force, which had at first seemed so great. The following year I began wondering how it was that Russia was healthy and full of life, while the revolutionary movement, that very movement which, according to our ideas, was the very manifestation of national growth, was withering and decaying. This obvious contradiction reduced me to a morbid despair. I went abroad with the sole object to publish my recollections of the events through which I had lived. Since then, all the remains of the old organizations have perished, all, all, have tumbled down! Reality has given me startling lessons. One consoling hope, however, remains. I deemed it possible to rebuild our party, while remaining within it. Oh, what a self-delusion that was! In reality it was I who enslaved myself, who was prevented from thinking, from meditating as I ought to have done! Still the strokes fell too heavily; their weight became intolerable. I felt we were on a wrong track, and urged Lopatine and the other members of our party to search some new paths. On finding that they would not, or could not, follow my advice, in 1884 I wrote to say that I ceased to belong to their party, and withdrew their right to use my name. Thus ended my co-operation with all their circles and organizations.

In Mr. Tikhomirov's narrative there is, as I have said, a tone of sincerity, of truthfulness, which appeals to our best nature. No melodrama, no straining after theatrical effect—one cannot resist feeling for him, almost sharing his sorrow. But let us listen again to his own voice:—

Meditating upon recent events, I wrote in my diary of March, '85:—"Yes. I am definitely convinced now that revolutionary Russia—taken as a serious, intelligent party—does not exist. Revolutionists still exist, and may make some noise. But it is not a storm, only ripples on the surface of a sea." Further, I said, "Since last year one fact seems to me perfectly obvious. All our hopes have to depend henceforth on Russia, on the Russian people; as to our revolutionists, hardly anything may be expected from them! I came to the conclusion, that it was absolutely necessary to arrange my life so as to serve Russia according to my own instinct, independently of any party. The Nihilist party, I now see too well, can only injure Russia. My common sense and my will might remain dormant, but once they awoke I had to obey them. If my former friends could leave their graves and come to life again I would spare no effort, none whatever, to induce them to follow me, and then with them, or quite alone, I would take the path which I now feel to be the true one."

Mr. Tikhomirov has much sinned, but has also loved much. Even in his revolutionary epoch Russia was still precious to him, and he was always ready to die for her unity. In that respect, to his credit be it said, he was not a model Nihilist, whose creed it is to despise such "obsolete notions" as patriotism. How much freedom of thought was tolerated in those circles can be seen from the following incident. In an article intended by Mr. Tikhomirov for their review "Popular Will," among many truisms he wrote:—"Russia is in a normal state, while the revolutionary party are collapsing—a fact which can only be explained by some mistakes in the programme of our party." And again. If terrorism is recommended to a country, the vitality of that country must be very doubtful." At these sentiments Mr. Tikhomirov's comrades—the other editors of the paper—were thunderstruck, and peremptorily declined to admit them into the columns of their organ. This schism was the dawn of Mr. Tikhomirov's salvation. His better self rapidly developed. He soon recognized that the less a country at large is desirous of revolution, the more compelled are revolutionists to resort to terrorism. Thus the weaker the cause, the stronger the necessity for terrorism, which obviously was a criminal paradox. Further on, Mr. Tikhomirov says: "I have not given up my ideas of social justice, but they take a clearer, a more harmonious shape; riots, revolts, destruction, are all the morbid results of the social crisis which now traverses Europe. These things are not easily introduced into Russia. That disease has not yet reached her; nor can revolutionary movements, however temporarily pernicious, divert Russia from the path of her historical development."

Political murders (says he) produced a certain commotion in the Russian Government so long as it was believed that they had to deal with a strong threatening power. The moment they realized how wretchedly small was that handful of men who resorted to murder merely because of their weakness and inability to undertake something on a larger scale—since that moment the Russian Government shows no signs of any kind of anxiety. It determined upon a strong system, and which it unflinchingly carries out. Of course the life of the Emperor and of his different officials is spoilt by the perpetual expectations of danger, but in spite of this the Government will certainly never make any concessions to the Terrorists. A legal Government recognized by the whole country naturally objects to subordinate itself to the whims of a party so cowardly as not even to venture on open attack. But this necessary attitude is what the Terrorists denounce as a "political crime deserving of death."

"The Russian Emperor," continues Mr. Tikhomirov, "has not usurped his power. That power was solemnly conferred upon his ancestors by an overwhelming majority of the Russian people, who have never since shown the remotest desire to withdraw that power from the Romanoff dynasty. The law of the country recognizes her Emperor as one above any kind of responsibility, and the Church of the country invests him with the title of her temporal Head." (Page 16.)

Ten years of hard struggle have proved beyond possible doubt that all the revolutionists may well perish, all, one after the other; but Russia was dead against supporting them. The life of a Terrorist is a terrible one: it is that of a baited wolf, in momentary expectation of death. He has to suffer perpetual alarm from detectives, to use false passports, to live in hiding places, to resort to dynamite, to meditate murder. . . . Such a life necessitates the abandonment of all matters of most vital interest. All ties of affection under such circumstances are torture. Study is out of the question. Everybody, except the five or ten ringleaders, has to be deceived. An enemy is suspected on all sides. No, the best amongst us, had they lived long enough to see the obtained results would not have failed to give up such a struggle. We committed a terrible crime in demoralizing the Russian youth. One of our revolutionary chiefs—himself already doomed—to whom I expressed my present views as frankly as I am now doing, urged me to save our young generation, and to exhort them to give up premature meddling with politics, and instead of politics to prepare themselves for a useful life by hard studies.

What good advice! "Think, observe, learn; do not trust words and shallow theories. That is what I now say to the inexperienced youth," says Mr. Tikhomirov. "I am utterly indignant," continues he, "when I hear remarks of the following kind: 'Let them make riots. Of course it is foolish, but what does it matter? There is not much weight in all these fellows, and a riot is still a protest.' For my part, I now look upon these things quite differently." O. K.

*Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, October* 30.

*(To be concluded to-morrow.)*

## *CORRESPONDENCE.*

### "THE PUBLIC SCHOOL RECORD."

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Would it not be better for each college and school appearing in your list of the 18th ult. to confine its correction (if any) to its own statistics? The information you have received from Westminster College as to the matriculation results of Westminster College may be for aught I know quite accurate: it is quite inaccurate as far as it relates to the Borough-road College, the number of candidates belonging to the Borough-road who passed the Matriculation Examination in January and June, 1888, being, as a matter of fact, not nineteen, and not thirteen, but twenty-five, the name of one of them occupying the second place in the Honours Division.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH TEACHERS' CLUB.

### "THE TRAGEDY IN HUMBLE LIFE."

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—We think you will be pleased to know that a subscription on Mrs. Young's behalf was raised by several of our employés who had for a long time known her husband as a fellow-workman, and did not anticipate his fortunate acquittal. The good news, however, reached them in time to enable the small deputation who waited upon Mrs. Young to be the first bearers of it to her. Young has been in our employ during many years, and we have pleasure in testifying (as we were prepared to do at the trial) that we have found him invariably quiet, trustworthy, and a good workman. The issue of the trial is a source of sincere gratification to all engaged in our firm; and, on behalf of the employés, we beg to thank you for your disinterested kindness in taking up the deserving case of one of a class whose means are inadequate to the strain of costs in a legal action.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

38 & 40, *Upper Tulse-hill, Brixton, Oct.* 29. CRABB AND SON.

### THE TOWN CLERK IN "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Mr. Marshall is certainly right in identifying the Town Clerk with the Sexton. But there is no necessity to refer to Munden's Memoirs for proof, which lies much closer to hand. The first edition of "Much Ado About Nothing"—quarto, 1600—has the following stage direction at the beginning of Scene 2, Act 4:—"Enter the Constables, Borachio, and the *Town Clerk*, in gowns." That "the Constables" are Dogberry and Verges is clear by comparing the stage direction prefixed to Scene 5, Act III., in the same edition, which is as follows:—"Enter Leonato, with the Constable and the Headborough." [Lambard's curious little legal treatise "On the Duties of Constables" (1619) shows that the "headborough" was (as they say in Ireland) a "sub-constable;" this description exactly tallies with the relation of Verges to Dogberry in the play.] The Clerk must therefore be the same person as the Sexton: for if they are assumed to be different persons, we have a double difficulty—the Clerk enters, but does not speak; the Sexton speaks, but does not enter. The explanation is that in ancient times the offices of sexton and clerk were often united in the same person (see Burns's "Justice of the Peace" under "Sexton"). Hence the holder of the two offices might be called indifferently by either name. As I am on the subject of constables, I may mention that while referring to Dalton's "Justice of the Peace" the other day for a totally different purpose, I came across a passage which illustrates Shakspeare's accuracy. In the Induction to "Taming of the Shrew" the hostess says, "I must go fetch the *thirdborough*." Dalton expressly mentions that "thirdborough" was a local name in Warwickshire for a subordinate kind of constable. I am aware that several commentators have stated the fact, but the authorities hitherto relied on by them have nothing like the weight of Dalton's admirable work.—Yours truly,

*Temple, Oct.* 19. E. H. PICKERSGILL.

## GREAT IS DIANA OF THE—"EMPIRE"!

FROM OUR COUNTRY COUSIN AT THE NEW BALLET.

LAST night a very important event took place. That was, of course, the production of the grand new ballet at the Empire. Throned in the stalls, a cigar complacently between his lips, Mr. Stewart Headlam looked as if he at least would not deny this description of it.

The curtain rose on a landscape of picturesquely Alpine scenery, fringed by "aërial pines," whose giant heads nodded at the flies, backed by a valleyed mountain, and having in a handy situation a waterfall which was really wet. One recognized the scene at once as belonging to the picturesque environs of Latmos. Enter Actaeon, with a benevolent old gentleman of flowing locks, who might or might not be a Druid, born out of his due time. A menial follows with a couple of real staghounds in a leash. These gentlemen are returning from the chase. Actæon seemingly desires a dip under the really wet waterfall—the exposed situation of which, indeed, lays it open to being mistaken for a kind of public baths. But the hoary philanthropist points out that the place is strictly reserved for the ablutions of "an exalted personage," and that trespassers will be prosecuted. They then depart, staghounds and all, among the aerial pines; Actæon making a mental note of a convenient pile of rock which happens to command the forbidden pool. The coast being clear, the ballet proper begins with an inroad of Diana's ladies-in-waiting. A good round hundred of huntresses, gallantly flaunting in sylvan green above and in shimmering divided skirts below, which do infinite credit to the Olympian *modiste*, come dancing gaily in, and proceed to go through a number of complicated evolutions with military precision. They were armed with silvery bows, from which they discharged a small Creçy of silver shafts into the wings, in a manner regardless of the scene-shifters. These young persons formed themselves into fours and deployed into échelon like a sham fight bewitched; played go-bang and cat's cradle with themselves, and danced round imaginary May-poles, and again, like "the faery circle, broke and fled," and generally behaved, throughout a number of kaleidoscopic figures, as only a competent and well-trained corps can behave in threading the mazes of an artistic ballet. To the crude, untutored eye, not yet educated up to the standard of the Rev. Stewart Headlam and his fellow connoisseurs, these graceful evolutions of the *corps*, artistically interlaced as a whole and in individual motion dance-like and natural, are the best part of the ballet, and infinitely prettier than the too brilliant gymnastics of the *première danseuse*. But it would never do to say so, and it would be unjust besides to skilful and elegant Diana, who now flaunted in among her ladies. The goddess wore her airy draperies in a manner which we do not remember to have seen depicted in any authentic classical representation of her. The costume was one which might have commended itself, however, to a lady of the athletic habits of Diana. For the rest, Mr. Matthew Arnold would have seen embodied in the goddess the ousting of Hellenic by Hebraistic ideals. Mdlle. Palladino proceeded with great skill and expression to go through those vigorous exercises which a frolicsome goddess might naturally practise before bathing. Diana in such circumstances probably went through a number of engaging gestures with her arms, paid obliging attentions to one after another of her attendants, managed to get over a good deal of ground on one leg without hopping (working an imaginary pump-handle the while with the other foot), manipulated both lower extremities as if they were a pair of compasses, tried to prick a pattern in the floor with the points of her feet and to kick herself into space at each end of her gyrations, and finally, becoming a teetotum on tiptoe, spun off into comparative seclusion like a large top. At any rate that is how the goddess proceeded in the vale of Latmos at the Empire. [The other danseuses, it may be added here, were also greeted by an approving audience when their turn came.] Well, Diana presently descended—justly deeming that her existing garments would little impede natation—into a pit under the real waterfall; and there was Actæon, just as we more than half expected from the first, palpably sketching the goddess from that convenient bit of rock. Of course he was caught. From the reckless way in which he "carried on," one would have thought he took it himself as a foregone conclusion. Then among the scandalized ladies in waiting began evolutions, alarums, excursions. Diana, with great presence of mind, threw a lot of real water at Peeping Tom, and in wonderfully short space he, with stags' horns growing on his head, was being chevied by the two dogs (who endured being pulled about like Christians) across the stage, like Sir Charles Warren fleeing before his own bloodhounds.

Endymion was next on the list, and there was a scene of philandering between his rout of shepherds and some mysterious flower-girls. Endymion himself was lulled to sleep by the pretty music of Pan, who performed a very good dance alone, and also (with pan-pipe accompaniment) together with a troop of young ladies in white fur tunics, who happened to be out walking with him. Pan and his troop subsequently turn up and catch Diana making love to Endymion: the mischievous god threatens her in dumb-show with the Olympian society papers, but is "squared" after much negotiation. And so on till the final spectacle of the moon and stars, the climax of the group being a set of figures sloping away up a glacier into the far-off azure of the flies.

The audience might have been larger, though the great Druriolanus seemed satisfied as he smoked and chatted in the corridor. The rest of the "variety" showed Mr. Harris's usual catering skill. Mdme. Lanner was cheered along with the leading performers of her dances.

## STORIES OF BISMARCK AND KAISER WILHELM

REMINISCENCES BY THE LATE GENERAL SHERIDAN.

UNDER the title "From Gravelotte to Sedan" *Scribner's* publishes some posthumous reminiscences by General Sheridan of the Franco-Prussian war, during which he accompanied the German Emperor's staff. We extract a few stories of Bismarck and the Kaiser:—

### KAISER WILHELM.

General Sheridan gives us a picture of Kaiser Wilhelm before Gravelotte:—

His Majesty, taking my hand in both of his, gave me a thorough welcom expressing, like Count Bismarck, though through an interpreter, much interest as to the sentiment in my own country about the war. At this time William the First of Prussia was seventy-three years of age, and, dressed in the uniform of the Guards, he seemed to be the very ideal soldier, and graced with most gentle and courteous manners.

### THE EMPEROR AND THE FUGITIVES.

When the French guns opened fire, it was discovered that the King's position was within easy range, many of the shells falling near enough to make the place extremely uncomfortable; so it was suggested that he go to a less exposed point. At first he refused to listen to this wise counsel, but yielded finally—leaving the ground with reluctance, however—and went back towards Rézonville. I waited for Count Bismarck, who did not go immediately with the King, but remained at Gravelotte looking after some of the escort who had been wounded. When he had arranged for their care we set out to rejoin the King, and before going far overtook his Majesty, who had stopped on the Châlons road, and was surrounded by a throng of fugitives, whom he has berating in German so energetic as to remind me forcibly of the "Dutch" swearing that I used to hear in my boyhood in Ohio. The dressing down finished to his satisfaction, the King resumed his course towards Rézonville, halting, however, to rebuke in the same emphatic style every group of runaways he overtook.

### "UNSER FRITZ."

After I had quenched my thirst, the King's brother called me aside, and drawing from his coat-tail pocket a piece of stale black bread divided it with me, and while munching on this the Prince began talking of his son—General Prince Frederick Charles, popularly called the Red Prince—who was in command of the Second Army in this battle, the German left wing. In recounting his son's professional career the old man's face was aglow with enthusiasm, and not without good cause, for in the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, as well as in the present campaign, the Red Prince had displayed the highest order of military genius.

### BISMARCK BY NATURE A REPUBLICAN!

The following extracts relate to the Chancellor:—

When the Count received me he was clothed in the undress uniform of the Cuirassiers regiment, of which he was the Colonel. During the interview which ensued, he exhibited at times deep anxiety regarding the conflict now imminent, for it was the night before the battle of Gravelotte, but his conversation was mostly devoted to the state of public sentiment in America, about which he seemed much concerned, inquiring repeatedly as to which side—France or Prussia—was charged with bringing on the war.

On another occasion Bismarck "talked much about our form of Government, and said that in early life his tendencies were all towards Republicanism, but that family influence had overcome his preferences, and intimated that after adopting a political career he found that Germany was not sufficiently advanced for Republicanism. He said further that he had been reluctant to enter upon this public career, that he had always longed to be a soldier, but that here again family opposition had turned him from the field of his choice into the sphere of diplomacy."

### BISMARCK ROUGHING IT.

General Sheridan gives a lively account of seeking quarters at Rézonville:—

"Count Bismarck and I went off to look for shelter for ourselves. . . . At last the Count fixed on a house whose upper floor, we learned, was unoccupied, though the lower one was covered with wounded. Mounting a creaky ladder—there was no stairway—to the upper storey, we found a good-sized room, with three large beds, one of which the Chancellor assigned to the Duke of Mecklenburg and aide, and another to Count Bismarck-Bohlen and me, reserving the remaining one for himself. Each bed, as is common in Germany and Northern France, was provided with a feather tick; but the night being warm these spreads were thrown off, and, discovering that they would make a comfortable shake-down on the floor, I slept there, leaving Bismarck-Bohlen unembarrassed by companionship—at least of a human kind." And on another occasion Count Bismarck was particularly unfortunate, being billeted in a very small and uncomfortable house, where, visiting him to learn more fully what was going on, I found him wrapped in a shabby old dressing-gown, hard at work. He was established in a very small room, whose only furnishings consisted of a table—at which he was writing—a couple of rough chairs, and the universal featherbed, this time made on the floor in one corner of the room. On my remarking upon the limited character of his quarters, the Count replied, with great good humour, that they were all right, and that he should get along well enough. Even the tramp of his clerks in the attic and the clanking of his orderlies' sabres below did not disturb him.

### BISMARCK CLEARS THE ROAD.

Our route led through the village of Gorze, and here we found the streets so obstructed with waggons that I feared it would take us the rest of the day to get through, for the teamsters would not pay the slightest heed to the cries of our postilions. The Count was equal to the emergency, however, for, taking a pistol from behind his cushion and bidding me keep my seat, he jumped out and quickly began to clear the street effectively, ordering waggons to the right and left. Marching in front of the carriage and making way for us till we were well through the blockade, he then resumed his seat, remarking: "This is not a very dignified business for the Chancellor of the German Confederation, but it's the only way to get through."

Apropos of the various plans mooted after Sedan, General Sheridan says: "I further heard that the military advisers of the King strongly advocated an immediate move on Paris, while the Chancellor thought it best to make peace now, holding Alsace and Lorraine, and compelling the payment of an enormous levy of money; and these rumours were most likely correct, for I had often heard Bismarck say that France being the richest country in Europe nothing would keep her quiet but effectually to empty her pockets; and besides this he impressed me as holding that it would be better policy to preserve the Empire."

# OCCASIONAL NOTES.

President Cleveland has sent Lord Sackville his passports, and as he can do no more short of throwing him into gaol, we hope the ire of the Democratic wire-puller is assuaged. What a silly business it has been all through! The only consolation for us from the British point of view is that, although at one time it seemed impossible for any one to make an excuse for Lord Sackville, it may now be said that the folly of the President has altogether eclipsed our Minister's indiscretion. It is one thing to be tricked into making a slip in private: it is altogether a different thing to plunge headlong into an abyss of folly and ill-temper. We owe President Cleveland thanks for showing that the silliest man at Washington was not, as some supposed, born in Great Britain.

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The *Standard* suggests that the resources of diplomacy are not exhausted by Lord Sackville's dismissal, for that there remains Mr. Phelps for Lord Salisbury to pack off in retaliation. Here is our contemporary's sapient proposal:—

> But, while we keep our resentment strictly within the narrow sphere of the provocation, the question of retaliation is not to be dismissed at once. Mr. Phelps is distinctly popular here: conforming, in that respect, to the all but uniform precedent set by his predecessors. Still, if the strife of Democrats and Republicans has involved Lord Sackville's disgrace, it might be deemed proper to show our sense of wounded dignity by tendering Mr. Phelps his passports.

In other words, the *Standard* proposes that, as the Americans have made themselves ridiculous, we should "retaliate" by making ourselves ridiculous also.

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To ordinary minds it is not very clear what we should gain by such puerility. And, indeed, the *Standard's* suggestion recalls nothing so much as the mock-heroics of the Montagues and Capulets:—

*Abram:* Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?
*Sampson:* I do bite my thumb, sir.
*Abram:* Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?
*Sampson:* No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thumb, sir!

Is it not rather late in the day to play "Romeo and Juliet" on the diplomatic stage?

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Here is a suggestion for a new form of prison discipline. The *Times* announces this morning that—

> The first part of the reprint of the report of the Special Commission is now ready. It contains the whole of the Attorney-General's opening speech in a handy little book of 358 pages.

Italian convicts who were found refractory on the galleys used to be put, Macaulay tells us, on Guicciardini's History. English prisoners who prove unamenable to all other discipline might be put, as a final punishment, on the Attorney-General's "handy little book."

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Yesterday was by far the liveliest day that there has yet been in the Parnell Commission. Captain O'Shea proved indeed one of the cleverest and sprightliest witnesses who have ever given evidence in a court of justice. It is sincerely to be hoped that other prominent witnesses will from time to time be called abroad on business, and thus interpose their evidence between the interminable tedium of the speeches. Without such oases in the dreary waste of stale stuff, through which the *Times* is taking the court, the boredom of the whole thing will be too great to be borne.

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The chief law adviser of the Government and the Irish Office are not the only allies that the *Times* has in getting up its case against Mr. Parnell. Mr. Chamberlain also is "cadging," it seems, for evidence. Here is a passage from yesterday's cross-examination of Captain O'Shea, which should be carefully stored up:—

> Sir Charles Russell: When were you first applied to by the *Times* to give evidence in this case?—On the 3rd of August.
> From what are you reading?—An extract from my diary.
> Was that by letter?—Indirectly. I was asked if I had any objection to give information to the *Times*.
> Who wrote the letter?—Mr. Buckle.
> To you?—No, to Mr. Chamberlain.

Inasmuch as Mr. Chamberlain was once a close friend of Mr. Parnell this picture of him beating up witnesses against his friend is decidedly instructive.

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Mr. Goschen is making a little go a long way at Aberdeen, which—as the papers are paying so little attention to his campaign, is perhaps wise economy on his part. Yesterday the chief feature in his speech was a repetition of a former statement made by Mr. Gladstone against Home Rule which Mr. Goschen had already trotted out by way of peroration on the day before. The stress laid on this quotation is as impolitic on Mr. Goschen's part as it is poverty stricken. If we are to go back to old speeches as evidence of inconsistency, we should have to recall Mr. Goschen's condemnation of the Tory flirtation with the Parnellites, and his refusal to trust Lord Salisbury. "Ah," Mr. Goschen would reply, "but circumstances have changed since then, and circumstances alter cases." Of course they do; but if in one case, so in another, and whereas Mr. Gladstone's old speech is twenty years old, Mr. Goschen's is only three.

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We publish with unfeigned satisfaction the article which Mdme. Novikoff sends us on "the Confessions of a Nihilist." It is almost the first time in which the better side of the Revolutionists of despair has been recognized in that quarter, and we welcome it as a good sign of a new and less embittered state of feeling between the two extremes of Russian society. M. Tikhomirov's book is in itself noteworthy. When Nihilists begin to hope, they naturally cease to be Nihilists. Nihilism is simply discontent condensed under the pressure of despair.

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Every one must be glad that the Tzar and the Tzarevna have escaped destruction by the accident which wrecked the Imperial train in the South of Russia. The disaster seems to have been very serious, and the Inspector of Railways, who has since died of his injuries, is, perhaps, just as well out of it. Incarnate omnipotence is such a rare and valuable article in this world that the officials charged with its safe transit may naturally expect to be dealt with severely if an accident happens. There is no reason to suspect any foul play as the cause of the catastrophe. Russian railways are not built for speed, and if Tzars are whisked at forty-three miles an hour over a line constructed for a maximum speed of thirty miles and an average speed of fifteen, no one can be surprised if accidents should occur.

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We do not believe the Central News story that the English Government has asked all missionaries to leave the mainland of Zanzibar, as it is about to undertake operations against the slave traders. The German Government may meditate such operations, but we are not going crusading in those parts on behalf of the German East African Company. Besides, even if we were going a-gunning after the slave traders, that is no reason why our missionaries should clear out. The story seems to us so improbable that we suspect it is not a fabrication, but a misconception of a warning which the Government might be right in issuing, but which the missionaries would be equally right in ignoring.

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NATIVE LABOUR.

J. ROSEVEARE & Co.
WILL HAVE
200 NATIVES
FOR DISPOSAL ON
Monday Next, 6th inst.

They have been specially selected and engaged to work for a term on the
GOLD FIELDS.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that the African slave trade is confined to the East and the centre of the Continent. It flourishes much nearer the centres of civilization. The accompanying is an advertisement which we cut from the *Eastern Star*, a journal circulating in the South African Republic. Read "Slaves" instead of "Native Labour," and the above will exactly resemble the advertisements which used to appear in the West Indian newspapers fifty years ago.

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As for the results, and the antecedents, of the sale, the correspondent who sent us the newspaper writes as follows:—

> The result of the sale or disposal resulted in their fetching from 10*s.* to 25*s.*, as in the former case the 10*s.* ones being the tired and dying. It is nothing to see a dead Kafir lying on the main road. For instance, between the towns of Middelburg and Pretoria, a distance of seventy-two miles, there were a fortnight ago nine Kafirs lying dead, and also they were left unburied for three weeks, and now, at time of writing, there is a Kafir who has been lying dead for the past five weeks, and the sight is simply horrible, and this only fifteen miles from Middelburg. I myself have seen twenty dead, and a more horrible scene never before have I witnessed, or am I desirous of. Bones protruding from the skin, flesh they had none whatever; and these are the Kafirs brought down to be sold to the gold-mining companies, and those that are not sold to the companies are sold to Boers, who expect them to work the day they buy them, and if they don't they tie the poor Kafirs to a waggon-wheel and thrash them well, which in nearly nine cases out of ten kills them, or makes them so ill that the Boer drives them away from the house, fearing that he will have the trouble of burying them.

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Inquisitive Germans will find it as easy to read Sir Morell Macknzie's prohibited book, or, at least all the offensive passages in it, as the late Emperor Frederick's prohibited diary. The old offender, the *Basler Nachrichten*, is publishing day by day long excerpts from "Mackenzie's Vertheidungsschrift." In Thursday's issue there were no less than seven columns of extracts, each being headed with a significant title. The

Bismarckian Index Librorum Prohibitorum can never be sufficiently effective until the German Pressgesetz is extended to the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland, or until those portions of "Germania irredenta" which forced themselves from the Hapsburg Kaisers in the Middle Ages are re-incorporated into the new German Empire by the Hohenzollern Kaisers. Basel owes Bismarck a grudge for cutting off the telephone between it and its sister manufacturing city Mulhausen, which, by the way, was at one time an armed ally of the old Swiss Federation.

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Mr. Diggle, the leader of the Reactionary party in the School Board contest, is always boasting of a mysterious £250,000 a year, which has, he says, been saved by the outgoing Board. Where in the world does he get it from? Here are the amounts levied by the two last Boards, stated on the authority of the Board's own official figures:—

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1882—3 ..... | 679,595 | 15 | 11 | 1885—6 ..... | 1,045,365 | 0 | 3 |
| 1883—4 ..... | 801,210 | 8 | 10 | 1886—7 ..... | 1,128,046 | 10 | 3 |
| 1884—5 ..... | 950,804 | 5 | 0 | 1887—8 ..... | 1,070,325 | 10 | 0 |

Where, oh, where, if these figures be correct, is the quarter of a million saved?

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Owing to the preoccupation of Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith on the Parnell Commission, they will be unable to go the Northern Circuit for the coming assizes. Consequently, two commissioners are to be nominated to do their work for them in the persons of Mr. M'Intyre, Q.C., and Mr. J. C. Lawrence, Q.C. The point of this arrangement is that it is precisely the kind of thing we have so often urged at times when the judges are so badly wanted in London; but when it is only the public that suffers, it is not thought worth while to send a couple of commissioners into the provinces so as to give us a couple of the judges in town. It is quite a different thing, however, when the *Times* requires the judges. Then the commissioner is good enough for the provincial public.

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The following little incident which has happened in the year of grace 1888 in an agricultural village in Germany shows that the belief in witchcraft is still deeply rooted among the lower classes even of civilized countries. A farmer at this village lost several head of cattle within a few months, and the whole family agreed that this could only be the result of witchcraft, exercised, no doubt, by a neighbour with whom they were not on friendly terms. A miller from the vicinity, far-famed for his power over evil spirits, was consulted, and ordered the doors to be painted with a certain ointment, after which the first person entering the house would be the evil-doer, and could only be kept from further mischief by having his or her nose squeezed between the door till it was utterly crushed. The first person who entered was the neighbour's wife, who was duly captured, and who, though the attempt at crushing her nose was unsuccessful, received some serious wounds on the head in her attempt to escape her torturers.

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## *M. ZOLA IN A NEW CHARACTER.**

IN the new volume which M. Zola has just added to his library of "natural and social history," he very literally turns over a new leaf. From the brutalities of the gin-shop and slough of the cow-shed, we pass in "Le Rêve" to the peaceful quiet of the cloister and dim religious light of the cathedral aisle. The publication of this charming and innocent idyll has of course no connection whatever with the prosecution of M. Zola's English publisher—a prosecution for which the French novelist expressed in our columns yesterday his contemptuous indifference. But unquestionably the fact that M. Zola has written "Le Rêve" puts a different complexion on his writing of "La Terre." It goes a long way towards transferring him, if we may adapt the terms used of a sister art, from the ranks of the "sensualists" to those of the "naturalists." It shows that he can see the good in human life as fully, and depict it as faithfully, as the evil. If no novelist has ever put before the public such moral garbage as is to be found in "La Terre," neither has any ever presented prettier flowers of idyllic innocence than bloom in the pages of "Le Rêve." As there is exaggeration in the one, so indeed there is also in the other. The perfect artist is he who fuses the good and the evil; and the genuine realist sees life truly because he always "sees it whole." M. Zola here falls short, even on the most charitable account of his work (although it should be remembered that in his conception each successive novel from his pen is not a self-contained entity, but a part of a larger whole). But at any rate "Le Rêve" shows that M. Zola's whole includes some innocent portions, and that the master does not subscribe to the sweeping judgment of one of his disciples that "life is brutal."

The heroine of "Le Rêve" is Angélique, a little embroidress—a foundling, who has been brought up by a kindly couple, chasuble-makers at Beaumont-sur-Oise, named Hubert and Hubertine. The gentle domesticities and simple superstitions of these honest people form the background of the story, and it is the atmosphere of affection in which Angélique has grown up that predisposes her to romance. She dwells under the shade of the old cathedral, has lived on pious legends, and has seen visions and heard voices, like Joan of Arc. And as she worked she dreamed of romance:—

> She longed to marry a Prince whom she had never yet seen, who would come one evening at dusk, take her by the hand and lead her to a palace. She would like him to be very handsome, very rich, oh! the handsomest and bravest Prince whom the world should ever have seen. We should be very young, very good, and very noble, for ever and ever!

At first, for want of a more human idol, she falls in love with St. George. But St. George is unresponsive; he does not even come down from his horse, but remains fixed in his stained-glass window. He is replaced by a real and charming young man whom Angélique sees beneath her lattice by moonlight, and who also appears to her miraculously on washing-day (as Ulysses did to the lovely Nausicaa). He rescues a shirt which the stream was carrying away, and helps her to place big stones on the billowy sheets. The young people are thus irresistibly attracted one to another: "My name is Félicien." "And mine, Angélique." "I am a glass painter." "And I, an embroideress." But Félicien is in reality the Bishop's son. Mgr. de Hautecœur, his father, is semi-Royal, and fabulously rich. Poor Angélique is as yet ignorant of this, and the lovers are happy, content to adore each other: "He loved her tapering fingers, worn by much sewing. She noticed his small feet, and was proud of their diminutive size." This passage, by the way, reminds one of Bret Harte's parody, "La Femme" (*Sensation Novels*): "He is noble. She adores him. . . . She admires his boots, his cravat, his little gloves—his exquisite pantaloons—his coat and cane." But we apologize to M. Zola, for here, as throughout the book, there is an unaffected simplicity which carries off much sentimentalism that would otherwise be mawkish:—

> All she saw in him flattered her; she was grateful to him for his beauty; it delighted her one evening to find that his moustache was a very little darker than her hair, and that it was this which gave such sweetness to his smile. He went off one morning almost drunk with joy because as she bent her head he had discovered a little brown mark on her pretty neck. They laid their souls open to one another, and there also they made many discoveries. Truly, the manner in which she opened her window, frankly and proudly, showed that, though only a little work-girl, she had the soul of a queen. She could even tell that he was good from the way his light step trod the grass.

This is very pretty, though full of "realism;" and we see that M. Zola, like Ouida, can write innocent idylls when he likes. Félicien, loving and intelligent, soon discovers a way to enter Angélique's home. He commissions her to embroider a splendid mitre, the work to be done from his design and under his direction. This, it need hardly be said, offers many opportunities to the lovers, and M. Zola shows great skill in his treatment of difficult situations. The course of true love, however, does not always run smooth. A Church procession takes place: and Angélique recognizes her Félicien marching behind his father, the bishop. "It is he," she cries, mounting on a chair to see him better. And as the procession passes she falls into an ecstasy like that of her favourite St. Catherine. "Oh, my poor child!" sighs her adopted mother Hubertine, who sees only plain facts, and is no dreamer. Angélique, when she again meets Félicien, says: "Then it is all settled?" "What?" he asks, smiling. "Our marriage," she says. He hesitates, fearing that his father will not consent. Then Angélique, seeing that she must take the law into her own hands, calls all her courage to her aid and goes to Monseigneur himself to ask his son's hand:—

> He looked at her as she knelt before him, as fresh and simple as a flower, in her little working dress. He heard her tell her canticle of love in a voice tremulous at first, but of penetrating charm. Her garden hat slipped back on to her shoulders: her fair hair surrounded her head with a golden aureole, and she looked to the Bishop like a Virgin in some old missal.

She pleads her cause with the quaintest frankness:—

> Oh, Monseigneur, it is not only himself I love; I love still more his noble name, his princely fortune. Yes, I know that being nothing, having nothing myself, I seem to you to want him for his money; and it is true, it is for his money's sake also. I tell you this, because it is right that you should know me.

Monseigneur is touched by her youthful beauty; nevertheless, he answers this frank avowal roughly by, "Never!"—and Angélique falls on the flag-stones in the empty church, sobbing bitterly. After this she lies dying in the little room at home, where her early vision appears to her. Monseigneur himself brings her the extreme unction. And here a sign from heaven appears to the stony-hearted bishop; whereupon, recognizing that the Divine Power wills the marriage, he embraces Angélique, who forthwith rises, and is married to Félicien. But the unities of the story demand her death, and accordingly, after a splendid wedding ceremony, and just as the couple leave the church, Angélique totters, reaches up to Félicien to kiss him, "and in this kiss she died."

To many readers the dream of Angélique, as told in this epitome, will doubtless appear unnatural, affected, mawkish, and M. Zola's new work to be a piece, not of realism, but of artificial romance. But it is impossible within the limits of a review to add the local colour which invests the story under M. Zola's skilful management with reality. The mediæval churches are still everywhere with us; and here and there beneath their storied windows there may well linger some traces of mediæval romance. The nineteenth century, said George Eliot, is not without its St. Theresas, "though they find for themselves no epic life." Neither, says M. Zola, is it without its saints who share St. Catherine's ecstasy, although they do not win her crown, but die in an earthly kiss.

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* "Les Rougon-Macquart: Histoire Naturelle et Sociale d'une Famille sous le Second Empire. Le Rêve." Par Emile Zola. (Paris, 1888.)

## At Home and Abroad.

The Emperor William laid the foundation stone of the new Law Courts at Leipsic yesterday, and returned to Potsdam in the evening.

A telegram from Porto Rico states that the British schooner *Alta*, has been captured off Cape Haytien with arms and ammunition on board.

Reouf Pasha, Minister of Works in Egypt, has resigned. Mohamed Hamdi Pasha has been appointed in his stead, but the salary of the post has been reduced by fifty per cent.

The Committee appointed to consider the various schemes of revision presented to the French Chamber yesterday passed a resolution, by six votes to one, declaring that there was no ground for revising the Constitutional laws.

From Sydney comes intelligence of the death of the Right Hon. W. Bede Dalley, who, as Acting Colonial Secretary, organized the despatch of the New South Wales Contingent to the Soudan.

The medallions of the Queen on the Jubilee Memorial Clock Tower at Weymouth were yesterday unveiled by the mayor, Mr. Alderman Groves, in the presence of a large concourse of the leading inhabitants of the district.

A memorial statue of the late Lord Iddesleigh, which has been placed in the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament, will be unveiled next Tuesday morning by Viscount Cranbrook.

The Home for Crippled Boys, Kensington, has received a gift of £1,000 from the trustees of the residue of the estate of the late Edward Boustead, of Clapham Park.

The extensive spinning and weaving mills of Messrs. Todd and Wigginbotham, Glasgow, were yesterday destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at about £60,000.

At a meeting of Bethnal-green traders last night the conduct of the local vestry in prosecuting costermongers for infringing the rules of the street regulation committee was severely censured.

The last works of art ordered by the Emperor Frederick were four colossal figures in sandstone, representing the Art of War, the Natural Sciences, Jurisprudence, and History. They will shortly be put in their place, on the roof of the Old Berlin Palace, hitherto unadorned.

The festivities in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King George's accession commenced at Athens yesterday. The Royal family attended a service in the Cathedral, after which the King held a reception. The streets of Athens were decorated, and in the evening they were illuminated.

Representative meetings of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists were held at Dewsbury last night to submit the name of Mr. Arnold Forster, of Bradford, as the Liberal Unionist candidate at the forthcoming election in the borough. Mr. Forster was unanimously adopted as candidate.

Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, opened yesterday afternoon the King Edward Institute and Schools, situate in Albert-street, Spitalfields, and expressed a fervent hope that the building might prove a great blessing to the neighbourhood.

Earl Stanhope has issued his election address to the voters of the Brasted district of Kent for the County Council. He states that he is a large ratepayer, and that he is "most anxious to promote efficient but economical administration."

A complimentary banquet was given last night to the mayor of Brighton (Mr. Alderman E. Martin), at the Royal Pavilion, in appreciation of a successful year of office. During the proceedings a silver salver was presented to the mayor, and a silver tea and coffee service to the mayoress.

At the Bow-street police-court yesterday John Boakes, a carman and contractor, and William George Strugnell, a porter, were each sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing a quantity of tinned meats, groceries, and other articles belonging to the Civil Service Supply Association.

Mr. Labouchere, addressing a large Liberal meeting at Hull last night, said it would be proved that the letters attributed to Mr. Parnell were forgeries. If on the meeting of Parliament the Government endeavoured to pass a measure for the benefit of Irish landlords, the Liberals would, he declared, have a good deal to say on the Estimates.

The obsequies of the late Princess of Waldeck Pyrmont were celebrated yesterday at Pyrmont in a very impressive manner. The hall in which the deceased lay in State was draped in black, and lighted by wax tapers on silver candelabras, surrounding the catafalque, which, like the coffin, was almost buried in flowers.

Mr. Henry Lee, the well-known naturalist, died yesterday morning. Mr. Lee, who was about sixty years of age, was for a considerable time curator of the Brighton Aquarium. He was a frequent contributor to the daily and weekly press on natural history subjects, and several of his works have achieved a wide reputation.

An action brought by Miss Bertha Brown against the Leicester Tramways Company was yesterday tried in the Queen's Bench Division. Plaintiff's mother received fatal injuries in entering a tramcar, and this was a claim for the loss thus sustained. The jury awarded the plaintiff £75, for which Mr. Justice Stephen entered judgment, but stayed execution.

Mr. Aspey, the plaintiff in a case tried in the Brighton county court, brought an action against the judge, which was dismissed as frivolous and vexatious by the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mathew. The Court of Appeal yesterday affirmed that decision, Lord Justice Fry denouncing the action of the plaintiff as a scandalous abuse of the process of the court.

A despatch has been received from her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, stating that the Portuguese Government are inviting tenders of designs for the building of a Palais de Justice, for the accommodation of all the Courts of Justice in that capital, with the exception of the Commercial Court. Further particulars may be learned on personal application to the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office.

The London Branch of the Parnell Defence Fund held another meeting at St. James's Hall last night, when a resolution was adopted stating the intention of opening a subscription lisit in London. It will be seen from a letter from Mr. Renwick Seager published this morning that the executive committee of the London Liberal and Radical Union have constituted themselves a London committee to obtain subscriptions to the fund.

As a durable memento of Mr. Gladstone's visit to South Staffordshire next week, and as an illustration of the industries of the district, it has been decided that the two principal addresses to be presented to him shall be inscribed on sheets of metal appropriately embellished. The address to be presented at West Bromwich will be on a thin plate of copper gilt, and that from the Wolverhampton Liberal Association on a small sheet of Staffordshire iron rolled to the thinness of an ordinary sheet of note-paper.

## LORD SACKVILLE AND PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

### THE MINISTER RECEIVES HIS PASSPORT.

The *New York Herald* publishes the following as the terms of the letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the British Minister. The envelope was addressed to "Lord Sackville," not recognizing his representative position :—

My Lord,—By direction of the President, I have the honour to inform you that, for the cause heretofore made known to her Majesty's Government, your continuance in your present official situation near this Government is no longer acceptable, and would consequently be detrimental to the good relations between the two Powers. I have, further, the honour, by direction of the President, to enclose you a letter of safe conduct through the territories of the United States.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant. T. F. BAYARD.

This was delivered at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The Washington journalists had been notified that they might expect an important statement at four o'clock. Mr. Bayard remained with President Cleveland until five. The statement which Mr. Bayard drew up was submitted to the President for his approval. Some alterations, the particulars of which are not stated, were made by the President, and copies of it were issued to the press bearing the date of Monday. This is construed to mean that the decision of the American Government was arrived at on Monday, upon the arrival of telegrams from Mr. Phelps, to the effect that Lord Salisbury, while admitting that Lord Sackville had committed an error, was disinclined to such prompt action as the United States Government desired.

In reply to questions put to him by a representative of the press, Mr. Bayard said his letter to Lord Sackville constituted a complete severance of relations with his lordship, who would no longer be recognized in any event. He declined to say anything with regard to the spirit in which the British Government had received the communications from Mr. Phelps. The matter was the subject of correspondence, or despatches, and neither party had the right to divulge their contents without the consent of the other. After forwarding to Mr. Phelps all the facts, President Cleveland waited for what he considered sufficient time before he resolved upon any definite action ; but, finding that Great Britain was apparently doing nothing in the matter, he decided, in view of the emergency, to do what he had done.

Mr. Cleveland's action meets with general approval. The Democrats are jubilant because it gives him all the political advantage that was to be gained from the incident. The Republicans, while displeased, do not say he has done wrong, but say he ought to have acted sooner. Outside political circles, while much regret is felt that the incident has occurred, there is almost unanimous agreement that the President had "no alternative" in view of the reflections upon his political sincerity Lord Sackville cast in the letter to "Murchison." Mr. Bayard's view in the statement of the case upon which the President acted is regarded as unanswerable upon this point.

Lord Dufferin and Sir John Macdonald are the latest names suggested by the Canadian newspapers for Lord Sackville's successor ; but meanwhile the *New York Herald* calls for the dismissal of Mr. Bayard in these words :—

We regret that in the treatment of this case President Cleveland has, under the evil influences of his incapable and hysterical Secretary of State, acted in a way to forfeit something of the high opinion which his fellow-citizens had of him. . . . We believe that the better sense of the American people will conclude that the President allowed his temper to get the better of his judgment, We trust that he will hasten to dismiss Mr. Bayard, and get a Secretary of State on whose self-possession, calmness, and serious advice he can more safely depend.

## IMPERIAL FEDERATION MEETING IN EDINBURGH

### SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

In connection with the Edinburgh and East of Scotland branch of the Imperial Federation League, a public meeting was held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, last night, to urge the importance to the Empire of promoting Federation between the United Kingdom and the Colonies. There was a crowded attendance. Lord Rosebery, who presided, said he believed that the Parliaments which existed —the numerous Parliaments which existed under the British Crown—when they came to see this question in all its bearings, would demand a substantial voice in the control of the British policy in the future. Such a federation as they desired would be essentially a pacific federation. In the first place, any foreign nation would think twice if it saw this gigantic empire was absolutely at one with itself—that at whatever point it attacked us it would find a defence, not merely an obligatory defence, but a ready defence by the whole forces of the empire. And on the other hand, when they considered the various interests that would be brought into play in the council controlling our foreign policy, they would see how difficult it would be for any Minister, however rash, however powerful, to embark upon a war on behalf of this country. A question that was often asked was, what plans have you for achieving Imperial Federation. His plan was to endeavour so to influence public opinion at home and in the colonies that there should come an imperious demand from the people, both at home and abroad, that this federation should be brought about. That was the first great initiatory step, without which their cause was hopeless, and with which their cause was certain to succeed.

## REINFORCEMENTS FOR SUAKIN.

During Tuesday night the Arabs burned the zereba round the left Water Fort at Suakin preparatory to rushing the fort, but were driven back by a heavy fire from the ships and forts. They fired, however, a dozen shells, of which five struck the fort, and two men were wounded. The staff on board the telegraph ship *Electra*, having completed the arrangements for the electric light, that vessel sailed yesterday for Suez, taking the sick and wounded.

General Grenfell and Colonel Settle leave Cairo for Suakin to-day to ascertain the position of affairs there by personal inspection. They will be accompanied by reinforcements for Suakin, consisting of a troop of Egyptian cavalry, a company of infantry, and a troop of horse artillery, with four Krupp guns.

## ROBBING THE TZAR.

A telegram from Cracow brings tidings which have been received there from Odessa of a daring railway robbery perpetrated to the prejudice of the Tzar. A train designated as No. 24, and consisting of thirty-two vans, twelve of which were laden with luggage belonging to the Tzar, was cut in two between the stations of Koveli and Goloby, in South-west Russia. It was only when the fore-part of the train reachel Koveli that the engine-driver discovered he had left twelve vans behind. The Tzar's luggage had been broken open, and many objects of value had been stolen. One of the guards had disappeared, and it is supposed that he severed the coupling-chains.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

## Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA.

There is probably no man living, certainly not excepting Mr. Balfour, whom the Irish members detest as they do Captain O'Shea. If anything could have added to their hatred it would have been supplied by his alliance with Mr. Chamberlain. Even when the Captain was hand in glove with Mr. Parnell, and entertained dreams of being Chief Secretary, the Parnellites proper held him in abhorrence. Since he exchanged allegiance and forsook the uncrowned king of Ireland for the discrowned king of Birmingham, it is prudent never to mention O'Shea's name in the hearing of an Irish M.P.

***

Mr. Labouchere used to tell a story, which at least was *ben trovato*, as to how he turned this antipathy to good service in a parliamentary division. Mr. Bryce, I think it was, had appealed despairingly to Mr. Labouchere to secure the attendance of members hostile to some bill which was to cut up common land on Hayling Island. "Nothing can be easier," said Mr. Labouchere, and he at once sought out Mr. Biggar. "By-the-by," said he, with his usual air of engaging confidence, "do you know that Captain O'Shea is personally interested in securing the passing of the Hayling Island Bill?" "Indeed?" said Mr. Biggar. "Yes," said Mr. Labouchere, "and perhaps the boys——" "Say no more," said Mr. Biggar, "the bhoys will be there." He was not mistaken. The bhoys came down in force, and it was not until after the bill was thrown out they discovered that the Captain had no more to do with it than the man in the moon.

***

Captain O'Shea's business in Spain, to which we are indebted for his appearance as a witness yesterday, is connected with a Spanish bank, of which he is a director. The gallant Captain has in his time played many parts. He is the son of a Limerick attorney; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; served in the Hussars; became a Count of Rome (whatever that may be); and was M.P. for Clare from 1880-85. His career as a political go-between was sufficiently indicated by himself yesterday. Captain O'Shea is now forty-eight, and is a very good-looking fellow. "You dress very well, O'Shea," the late Sir Patrick O'Brien once said to him, "but you are not the correct thing."

***

Mr. Healy was quite right in saying yesterday that he had "attacked and denounced" Captain O'Shea at Galway in 1886. Here are a few flowers of rhetoric culled from Mr. Healy's speeches on that occasion. The Captain, he said, was "a rotten Whig," "a pledge-breaker and traitor," "a monstrous imposture," "a water-logged and bankrupt politician," and "a political caterpillar."

***

What does Sir Morell Mackenzie say to this? The official Report on the Emperor Frederick's illness is to appear in London after all, in spite of his threats. The volume (which was printed at the Imperial Printing Office, Berlin) contains the reports, as deposited in the Royal archives, by Professors Bardeleben, Von Bergmann, Gerhardt, Kussmaul, Schroetter, Tobold, and Waldeyer, and Doctors Bramann, Landgraf, and Schmidt. The notorious volume is to be published in London to-morrow.

***

There are, of course, stories current about the accident to the Tzar's train being the result of a Nihilist conspiracy. I do not believe a word of them. Any one familiar with Russian railways would expect an accident as the natural result of the "frightful speed" of forty-three miles an hour at which the Imperial train was running. The lightning express on the straightest line in Russia, that between Moscow and Petersburg, does not much exceed thirty miles an hour.

***

The Minister of Ways and Communications, who was in the train, and shaken about a good deal, is a good old sailor, Admiral Possiett by name. He is a capital type of the Russian salt—honest, straightforword, and patriotic. He was a good deal bothered in his mind before he could agree to let Captain Wiggins have the right to trade up the Yenesei, but at last he was convinced, and then at once he gave way.

***

A former tutor of the Emperor was returning from Russia this summer by train. As the German express swept across a bridge that crossed a river at full speed the good professor's face was a study to behold. At last he found speech. "Good heavens!" he cried, "why, they are going across the bridge without slackening speed!" In Russia they regard it as indispensable to safety to slow up over bridges.

***

I am sorry to hear that Cardinal Newman is seriously ill. And when official bulletins are issued it is generally a bad outlook for the patient. It will certainly be a grievous disappointment to Mr. Gladstone if he is unable to see his old friend. The Oratory, an unpretentious pile of buildings in the Hagley-road, is almost opposite Sir Walter Foster's house, where Mr. Gladstone will stay next week, and it was part of the unofficial programme that he should call on the venerable Cardinal.

***

The Prince of Wales's diary will be valuable property and lively reading when it is published. Our future King puts more events into his day than the most active reporter that ever lived. Like the late Charles Mathews, he has "been everywhere and seen everything," but is by no means used up Yesterday afternoon he patronized muscles and art at the Oval and the Institute, and in the evening looked in to see "Mamma," not at Windsor or Buckingham Palace, but still at Court.

***

Mr. W. Bede Dalley, whose death is announced from Sydney this morning, will live in history as the Acting Colonial Secretary who suggested and carried through the despatch of the New South Wales Contingent to the Soudan. He was one of the most remarkable men in the Colonies; a man, Mr. Froude thought to himself when he saw him at Sydney, "whom it is worth while to have come all this way to see."

***

Here are the salient features in Mr. Froude's sketch of this remarkable man:—

He was a short, thick-set man of fifty or thereabouts, with strong neck, large head, a clear steady eye, and finely shaped mouth and chin. . . . The directions which I heard him giving were quiet, but distinct; no words wasted, but the thing meant clearly said. He was evidently a strong man, but perhaps generally an indolent one, who might not think it worth while to exert himself except on extraordinary occasions. . . . He was a Roman Catholic, of the high cultivated and liberal type of which Cardinal Manning is the chief living representative. He had read largely, was a fine Italian scholar, a collector of pictures, an architect—in short, a man at all points.

***

It came out yesterday that the editor of the *Times*, Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, and Captain O'Shea dined together "at Previtali's" to discuss certain matters of business. No one but a rather Bohemian Londoner, or an Italian colonist, probably ever heard the name of the chief Italian hotel in the metropolis before. It is almost hidden in a curious old street nearly opposite the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and terminates in a courtyard. It is a favourite resort for journalists, and you may not only see Mr. Buckle there, but Mr. Burnand, perhaps, brooding over an old wheeze, and trying to stimulate his powers of invention with a flask of chiante.

***

Mr. David James used to have a favourite corner there for a blank Sunday, and during the season you may see the names of half the Italian opera on the board in the hall. The dinner—table d'hôte—is often extremely good, and costs 3*s.* 6*d.*

### CARDINAL NEWMAN.—A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The serious illness from which Cardinal Newman is suffering is the result of an accident which occurred on Monday night. His Eminence was alone in his study when from weakness he fell with his head against the wall. He was rendered almost insensible by the sudden shock, and the greatest alarm prevailed among the fathers at the Oratory. Physicians were sent for, and the Cardinal was immediately removed to bed. His Eminence showed slight signs of recovery during the night, but yesterday he was not so well, and the last rites of the Church were administered. Since then he has rallied a little. A physician is still in constant attendance on him, and there are the worst apprehensions of the result of such an accident at the Cardinal's advanced age.

### PARNELL EXPENSES FUND.

The following letter has been issued by the London Liberal and Radical Union:—

"Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.

"Dear Sir,—I am instructed by my committee to inform you that, with the concurrence of the central committee of the Parnell Expenses Fund, the executive committee of the London Liberal and Radical Union have constituted themselves a London committee for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the Parnell Expenses Fund. The inquiry has no parallel in history. It is of vital importance that the most searching examination should be made into the charges levelled at the Irish members by the *Times* and its supporters. In justice to the Irish members, we should supply them with the necessary funds to find legal ability to properly defend them. It is not merely an Irish question, but a national question, and already response has been liberally made from other parts of the country to the fund being raised for the purpose. It is hoped that London will follow the example set by other great towns in the kingdom, and its wealth be well represented in the lists of subscribers. I, therefore, approach you to ask if you will favour the committee by giving a donation to the fund which they are raising in aid. I enclose you a form, and will feel obliged to you if you will return it to me filled up and with a cheque for the amount of your donation.—Yours faithfully, J. RENWICK SEAGER (Secretary).

### A CHIEF CONSTABLE CONDEMNS GAMBLING.

Captain Nicholls, chief constable of Newcastle, read a paper at the Diocesan Conference at Newcastle last evening on gambling. He said it led not only to embezzlement, but murder. He deprecated publicans, under the name of sportsmen, carrying on a large betting business. He did not object to legitimate sport; but he was against betting. The stewards of race and athletic meetings should be asked to suppress betting in enclosures, which at present were filled by betting men. Public opinion should be brought to bear on the question, otherwise the power of pulpit, press, and police would be unavailing. The Bishop of Newcastle endorsed these views, and said the newspapers devoted too much space to the pernicious practice.

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**FOURTH EDITION.**

# AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

## SAVING THE TIME OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission resumed this morning at half-past ten. The fog had permeated the court, and the electric light was necessary to light up the room.

Sir Henry James at once suggested a plan for saving the time of the Commission, with respect to the proving of the speeches. It was necessary, proceeding as they had hitherto done, to read the context of the speeches, as well as others delivered at the same meeting, and not merely the passages relied on; but he proposed to print all the speeches, underlining the portions they wished to rely on, along with the names of the speakers and the witnesses who would be called in the ordinary course to prove them. Prints would be supplied to the other side, and transcripts would be placed in a room in the building. They would then ask their lordships to appoint a day to produce these speeches, and they would be prepared to call such witnesses as the other side thought necessary. He believed in this way they could bring before their lordships in a few hours what they wished read instead of consuming weeks.

Sir Charles Russell thought the suggestion a very good one, but before pledging himself he would like to speak with Mr. Reid and Mr. Lockwood. Sir James Hannen also expressed his approval of the plan. Meanwhile it was arranged to proceed with the examination-in-chief of Irwin in the usual way, and afterwards to take the cross-examination.

Mr. Healy asked if all the speeches made during the course of the agitation were to be proved, and referred to the brief summaries which were often published of the speeches. He also indicated that they wanted to put forward their view of the speeches, and hinted that as the proofs were in the hands of the Government that was tantamount to being in the possession of the *Times*. Sir Henry James intimated that he did not intend to prove any speeches beyond those they relied on, and such as were delivered at the same meeting. Mr. Davitt asked if the same course with respect to proof was to be adopted in the case of the American speeches, but Sir Henry said he had not come to that yet; this only referred to the Irish speeches.

### CAPTAIN O'SHEA AGAIN IN THE BOX.

Before proceeding to the consideration of speeches delivered, and the proving of the same by the shorthand writer's notes, the Attorney-General said Sir Charles Russell asked yesterday that Captain O'Shea should produce a certain testimonial or document upon which he had been cross-examined. Captain O'Shea was now in court, and was ready to produce the testimonial. Captain O'Shea then entered the witness-box, and handed over the testimonial which he had discovered.

"You mentioned the name of a certain General yesterday," said Sir Charles. "I did not catch the second name; nor can I find it in to-day's papers." "I told you I did not remember the second name thoroughly," said the witness, "but I believe it to be Thavis."

You did not know who he was?—No.

Did you meet him?—Never. And at the same time (added Captain O'Shea) I may perhaps be allowed to say that I never met Hayes, or knew him, directly or indirectly.

The Attorney-General then called witness's attention to the testimonial. "You were asked by Sir Charles Russell yesterday whether you did not send Mulqueeny to Paris to get Casey's signature to that testimonial. Will you tell us whether Casey signed it or not?"

Captain O'Shea hurriedly glanced through the signatures. "No," he replied.

Perhaps you are able now to say whether you sent Mulqueeny to Paris to get his signature?—No. I did not.

Is there anybody among the signatories whose signature you sent to Paris to get?—No; I don't remember even the names myself. I have only just found the document.

The Attorney-General asked that the testimonial should not be printed in the proceedings: it would not be fair to persons in no way connected with the inquiry. Sir Charles Russell agreed, and the document, after being examined by him, was placed in the custody of the secretary.

Sir James Hannen motioned Captain O'Shea to stand down; and he proceeded to leave the box. "Will Captain O'Shea wait for a moment?" asked Mr. Healy. "When I give a direction I expect it to be observed," said the President, in an undertone, and Captain O'Shea at once gave place to Head-constable Irwin. When, a moment later, the Attorney-General asked if Mr. Healy did not want something of Captain O'Shea, Mr. Healy was very busy over some notes, and took no notice of the question.

### THE CHRONICLE OF SMALL BEER RESUMED.

The calm consideration of the more or less violent speeches interrupted by yesterday's brisk proceedings was then resumed by Mr. Murphy, Q.C. Sir Charles Russell said that if copies of the speeches had been supplied to him yesterday the trouble of reading them *in extenso* might all have been saved. "If I take notice of any observation of Sir Charles Russell's," said Mr. Murphy, "I shall be led into a discussion;" and, with rare self-denial, he proceeded with his citation of speeches by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sheehy, and others at Cork on October 2, 1881, Head-constable Irwin collating the same with his shorthand notes.

Speeches by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Redpath, and Mr. Tim Healy succeeded, but they contained nothing striking. This concluded the witness's evidence in chief.

### IRISH OFFICIALS GETTING UP THE "TIMES" CASE.

In cross-examination, Sir Charles Russell learned that Mr. Irwin had been thirteen years in the constabulary, that he had done service in various parts of the country, and that at the latter part of 1880, when he had acquired a fair knowledge of shorthand, he began occasionally to report meetings and private inquiries for "the Castle." "I know a good deal about Ireland, Sir Charles," he said. Generally speaking, he said, he had no cause to complain of incivility on the part of those attending the meetings. To each transcript of speeches, he prefixed a summary, which included a statement of inscriptions on banners. But he had nothing to do with making extracts such as had been read in court. As the subpœna indicated that he would be required to prove certain speeches, he went on his arrival in London to the Irish Office and asked for the transcripts he had made at various times, and, so far as he knew without any order, they were handed to him. Then Sir Charles Russell quietly elicited some interesting information bearing upon the attitude of Irish Government officials in this inquiry. The witness gradually explained that a room at the Inns of Court has been set apart during the past few days for the assemblage and use of the *Times* witnesses. These witnesses included a number of resident magistrates and police officials; and there would sometimes be fifty people present in the room. He acknowledged that without instructions he had taken down (sometimes in shorthand, sometimes in longhand) statements as to the evidence certain witnesses were prepared to give: some of these were police officers; other two were men from Castleisland, who had sought his assistance in the matter, because he was acquainted with them. In most cases, he gave the statements to the witnesses; in other cases, he gave them to Mr. Horn, R.M., who resided at Westport, Mayo, but had jurisdiction over several counties. He gave the statements to Mr. Horn because he had been attached to him—working with him, on and off, in an official capacity—for the past eight years. When taking the statements, he would sometimes ask questions; and sometimes Mr. Horn might ask a question—he did not think any other magistrate interfered with him. Mr. Horn, he stated, also wrote out statements, but he believed that the other magistrates only wrote out their own statements or private letters. He saw another police-officer taking statements, too. This went on for some days. The witness was pressed, but could not tell who instructed him to take the statements of the witnesses. They came to him and he took them down. He knew that they had been subpœnaed for the *Times*, and that was all. He could only recall the names of witnesses whose statements were taken down without the presence of district inspectors and other officials. The President listened to this part of the case with great attention.

### "NO, SIR CHARLES."

The witness was minutely cross-examined on these points, and in almost every case he garnished his reply with the name of "Sir Charles." At last Sir Charles remarked, "There is no need to bring my name in: I'm sick of it." The deference of Irish officialism to rank was, however, too much for the head-constable, and "Sir Charles" would slip in despite the rebuke.

### THE RESULTS OF EVICTIONS.

Going to another subject, Sir Charles Russell elicited that the employment of the police in evictions had caused the feeling of irritation between the police and the people. There were other causes at times, such as the riots at Belfast and Cork, but the feeling calmed down afterwards. Next, with respect to the people of Mayo, Roscommon, and Galway, the witness said the holdings were small, and many of them formerly supported themselves by their earnings in Scotland and England during the harvest time. This employment had fallen off greatly since 1878-9, and since then the people seemed to have been poorer. The witness here, in answer to counsel, introduced an autobiographical touch. He was between thirty-one and thirty-two years of age, and his ancestors had held a good amount of land in county Sligo till the time of the famine. From the way they assisted the poor people under them, the place had to be sold out. Continuing, Sir Charles asked:—

Were there in 1878-79 grave fears of the recurrence of the famine of 1847-8?—I have been present at meetings at which the speakers called on the Government to open up reproductive works in Ireland.

In view of the threatened famine?—In view of the distress.

And the distress was great?—On many people.

Do you know that just as that distress deepened evictions increased?—Well, I have no personal knowledge of that.

The question being repeated, witness said: As the people fell into arrears, writs were served on them, and the natural consequence was evictions.

And as evictions increased did general discontent increase?—General discontent has increased since 1879.

Is it your experience that as evictions increased outrages increased?—I have heard people upon whom seizures were made say they did not care what became of them.

At many of the meetings were there speeches enjoining patience upon the people?—Taking the meetings I attended a good many of the speakers enjoined quietness.

And have you noticed that in the later speeches of from 1881-3 the people have been urged to rely upon the leaders and parliamentary agitation?—That was done at some of the meetings.

At every meeting there were some harum-scarum speeches?—Yes.

You know Scrab Nally, to whom the Attorney-General has referred. Is he regarded as a joke in the county?—He is looked upon as a wild man that is up to saying anything.

Is he a person to whose speeches any one would attach importance?—No calm, reflecting person would attach much importance to them.

### THE SECRET SOCIETIES AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

Is it true that there was most disturbance in Galway, part of Mayo, Kerry, and Clare?—Yes.

Are not the places in which there was most disturbance the places where secret societies were believed to have the strongest hold?—Certainly.

Do you know enough of the matter to tell me whether it was not in those districts that the Land League met the most strenuous opposition from the secret societies?—I am not able to answer the question.

Do you know that the secret societies were opposed to the Land League?—I know some of the leading members were opposed to it.

The report will be continued in succeeding editions.

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## IRISH LANDLORDS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The committee of the Irish Landlords' Convention have received from the Government a communication from which they infer the recognition of the justice of their claims as embodied in the statement submitted to Lord Salisbury. Pending legislation on the subject, they considered that the Government should lessen the pressure on the landlords for arrears of interest on public works, loans, and other charges, which they have been unable to meet in consequence of reduction of rents and depreciation of property. A bill has been prepared for introduction into Parliament early next session for relief in respect of the redemption of incumbrances, tithe rent charges, Church perpetuities, and Board of Works loans, which it is proposed to pay off by annuities of 3½ per cent. payable for sixty-five and a half years. Payment of the whole of the poor rates on holdings valued at and under £4 has been hitherto levied on landlords, who now propose that the occupiers should be assessed instead.

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## FATAL FALL OF A ROOF IN A COLLIERY.

A shocking accident occurred at Sherdley Colliery, St. Helens, Lancashire, yesterday. An enormous piece of roof fell in at a point where four men were working, some thirty or forty tons of stone and earth being brought down. A man named Butterworth was fearfully crushed by a piece of rock of about a ton weight, being almost instantly killed. Two other men were injured, and the fourth had a narrow escape. Many of the night men declined to enter the mine.

## THE TZAR AND M. DE GIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—The rescript which the Tzar addressed to M. de Giers in conferring upon him the Order of St. Vladimir contained the following passage :—Your excellent qualities and great experience induced me in 1882 to entrust to you the important post of Minister for Foreign Affairs. As since that time you have been my immediate collaborator and the punctual executor of my intentions in regard to international policy I have been able to convince myself of your indefatigable activity in the conduct of foreign relations, which is fully compatible with administrative requirements and conducive to the dignity and welfare of the Empire."

## MATTHEW ARNOLD MEMORIALS.

The subject of perpetuating the memory of the late Matthew Arnold will be incidentally brought before the London School Board this afternoon. Among the correspondence recently received by that body is a letter from the Rev. J. R. Simpson, in which he states that many persons interested in education and connected with the division of Westminster desire to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Arnold, and to pay a tribute of respect to it by raising some memorial to him in his capacity as an inspector of both board and voluntary schools. The writer therefore asks the Board to allow the persons referred to an opportunity of meeting at the Board's offices to consider the matter.

## SUNDAY OPENING NEGATIVED IN LEEDS.

A proposal for the Sunday opening of the Leeds Art Gallery has been rejected. It was made by one of the members of the Fine Art Committee of the Corporation, who, "while discountenancing any effort to make Sunday other than a day of rest and leisure, maintained that the Sunday opening of the Fine Art Gallery would prove a never-failing source of instruction and tecreation to the people." Eighteen towns in England, it was pointed out, had adopted the Sunday opening of museums and libraries ; but the majority of the committee held that it was premature to raise the question of Sunday opening with regard to their own gallery, and the resolution was lost.

## MR. HERBERT SPENCER'S HEALTH.

Every one will be glad to hear, writes a London correspondent, that Mr Herbert Spencer is much better than he was during the summer. He has been staying for some time at Dorking. Writing to a friend, he says: "Leaving London in a very low state, I have been improved greatly, and am now in hopes of getting back to something like the low level of health which I before had, though I scarcely expect to reach that amount of working power which has been usual with me."

## GUILLOTINED IN PARIS YESTERDAY.

Mathelin, the navvy who murdered his friend Eugène Oudin, a gang-man of street sweepers, was executed yesterday morning on the Place de la Roquette, Paris. At twenty minutes past six, when the prison doors opened to let the condemned man pass out, comparatively few people had assembled to witness the tragical spectacle. Mathelin's appearance was most pitiable. He was in an advanced stage of consumption, and already as pale as death. He reached the guillotine with difficulty, supported by Abbé Faure, the prison chaplain. The execution was achieved in the shortest possible time, as ten minutes after the condemned man was waked the knife of the guillotine had severed his head from his body. Mathelin, doubtless, deserved his fate, as he decoyed his friend into a wood, and there strangled him, in order to steal the five hundred francs he knew he had in his pocket.

## MRS. GORDON BAILLIE IN PRISON.

A correspondent says :—Mrs. Gordon Baillie has resolutely refused to obey the prison rules, and has been punished in consequence. Her wealth of hair has been materially reduced, and a visiting justice declares that he had difficulty in recognizing in her the saucy lady he had seen at Old Bailey.

## A STATIONMASTER KILLED.

The mutilated body of Mr. C. W. Edwards, the Wimborne station-master, was found near Wimborne station this morning. He had been run over by a passenger train last night. It is all the more sad because the deceased was to have been married on Saturday.

## THE ICE-BOUND WHALERS.

According to a cable message received from Lloyd's agent at San Francisco, further information is daily expected respecting the thirteen whalers which are ice-bound off the north-west coast of Alaska.

## DEATH OF LORD NEWBOROUGH.

Lord Newborough died at his seat Glynllifan, Carnarvonshire, at six o'clock this morning. The deceased was in his eighty-eighth year. He was a Liberal in politics, and for forty years was chairman of the Carnarvonshire quarter sessions. For the last ten years Lord Newborough had withdrawn from public life owing to partial blindness. The estate and title pass to his grandson, Mr. T. J. Wynn, the only living child of his late eldest son.

## KILLED ON THE RAILWAY AT WESTBOURNE PARK.

Last evening two platelayers—William Rannell, twenty-two, of 34, Hazlewood-crescent, North Kensington, and Robert Smith, thirty, of 77, Storne-road, Shepherd's-bush—were at work on the Great Western Railway at Westbourne-park, when an express came along and struck them both. Rannell, who was terribly injured, died soon after his admission to St. Mary's Hospital. Smith lies in the same institution in a very precarious condition.

The libel action by Sir John Pope Hennessy against the *Times* will, it is understood, come on for hearing on Monday week, November 12. Sir John has been granted leave of absence from Mauritius until the conclusion of the case.

In consequence of the necessary rehearsals for the production of "Hands' Across the Sea" on Thursday, November 8, the Princess's Theatre will be closed on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, the 5th, 6th, and 7th.

The *City Press* says that the congregation at St. Mildred, Bread-street, on Sunday morning, not countiog the officials, comprised only two persons.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Solvyns arrived at their house in Grosvenor-gardens yesterday from Eastbourne, where they have been residing during the past two months.

## THE DISPUTE IN THE COAL TRADE.

A telegram from Tredegar says that all the colliers working under the sliding scale were to commence work to-day at 5 per cent. advance. The whole of the colliers employed by the Tredegar Iron and Coal Company—some 2,500 in number—refused to go down the pits this morning, as they claim to be entitled to a rise of 10 per cent.

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

*Half-past One.*

### BANK RATE NO CHANGE.

To-day, as usual on the 1st of November, the Stock Exchange is closed, and there are consequently no changes to report in prices of public securities.

The Bank of England directors, at their usual weekly meeting this morning, decided to make no alteration in their official minimum, which therefore remains at 5 per cent. A good deal of uncertainty prevailed yesterday as to what action would be taken to-day, and while some argued that the directors could hardly do less than come down to 4 per cent., others pointed out that there was really no more reason this week than last why any change should be made. In the open market there is still a plentiful supply of money, but there is a somewhat better demand in connection with requirements usual at the turn of the month, and 2 per cent. is being asked for day-to-day money. The discount rate is steady at 2⅞ per cent., with, if anything, a trifle firmer tendency. The retention of the official minimum will probably have the effect of hardening rates a little.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened strong with advances extending to ½. Prices further rose on good buying of Reading, Missouri, Pacific, Cotton Oil Company, and New England shares, which were the features. the demand slackened in the afternoon, and the bears made a raid on the market. The closing was steady at about the opening figures.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway Company for the past week show an increase on the main line of £207, a decrease on the Chicago and Grand Trunk, of £531, and on the Detroit section of £414, thus making a total decrease on the combined system of £738.

The revenue statement of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the month of September shows a decrease in gross receipts of £28,393, in working expenses of £8,411, and in net profit of £19,982 ; that of the Chicago and Grand Trunk a decrease in gross receipts of £13,971, in working expenses of £6,271, and in net profit of £7,700, and that of the Detroit Grand Haven &c., a decrease in gross receipts of £2,523, working expenses of £396, and in net profit of £2,127.

The subscription lists of the Mysore Harnhalli Gold Mining Company (Limited) will be closed on Friday evening (November 2) for town and country.

The list of applications for shares in the Central Uruguay Northern Extension Railway Company (Limited) closed this afternoon for London. Applications from the country by first post in the morning will be received.

Tenders for the £840,000 City of Montreal Three per Cent. Permanent Debenture stock were opened yesterday by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. The applications amounted to £1,060,000, at prices varying from £85 2s. 6d. to £82 10s. (the minimum). Tenders at £82 10s. will receive about 46 per cent. of the amount applied for, those above that price being allotted in full. The average price obtained for the stock is £82 19s. per cent.

The London and River Plate Bank is prepared to purchase or send for collection the coupons falling due on January 1 in Buenos Ayres of the Argentine Hard Dollar and Cedula bonds, as also drawn bonds of the latter issue. Holders at their option can receive advances thereupon.

The London and Westminster Bank give notice that in order to prepare the dividends due December 1, the balances of the several accounts in the Cape of Good Hope Government Four per Cent. stock (Loan of 1883) will be struck on the night of November 15. On and after November 16 the stock will be transferable ex dividend.

It is notified that the Consolidated Bank will pay the interest, due December 1, on the Launceston (Tasmania) Four per Cent. Municipal Loan of 1887.

The directors of the East London Waterworks Company are prepared to receive tenders for £53,000, being the third portion of the new perpetual debenture stock of the company, to bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, free of income tax. Tenders should be delivered at the company's offices, St. Helen's-place, not later than 4 P.M. on the 3rd of December next.

The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London (Limited) have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the six months ended September 30, payable on November 15.

The directors of the New Guston Company (Limited) announce that the profits made during the past two months enable them to declare an interim dividend of 10 per cent. free of income tax (being 2s. per share), payable on November 15, and to carry forward about £10,000. These results are from only 220 tons of ore shipped since September 18 last.

The Bank of England give notice that, in order to prepare the dividends due on the undermentioned dates, the balances of the several accounts in the following Funds will be struck on the night of Monday, the 3rd December, 1888—namely, dividends due 5th and 6th January, 1889 ; Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities, redeemable 1889 ; £2 15s. per Cent. Consolidated Stock, 1903 ; £2 15s. per Cent. Annuities, 1905 ; £2 10s. per Cent. Annuities ; New £3 10s. per Cent. Annuities, 1854 ; annuities for terms of years ; Local Loans £3 per Cent. Stock ; India £3 10s. per Cent. Stock ; India £3 per Cent. Stock : Metropolitan Consolidated Stock (£3 10s. per Cent). Dividends due January 1, 1889 :—Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railway Annuities, A and B ; Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock £4 (per Cent) : Birmingham and Corporation Stock, (£3 10s. per Cent.) ; Birmingham Corporation Stock (£3 per cent), Hull Corporation Stock (£3 10s. per cent.), Liverpool Corporation Stock (£3 10s. per cent.) ; Swansea Corporation Stock (£3 10s. per cent.) ; New South Wales Stock (£4 per cent.) ; Queensland Stock—July 1, 1915 (£4 per cent.) ; Queensland Stock—July 1, 1924 (£4 per cent.) ; Queensland Stock—July 1, 1924 (£3 10s. per cent.).

The directors of the Otago and Southland Investment Company (Limited) have declared the usual interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, tax free, for the half-year ending July 31, and state that the latest advices received from the manager in New Zealand are to the effect that the depression which had so long been felt in the colony was passing away, and there were signs of improvement in business.

The receipts of the London General Omnibus Company for the past week were £2,869, against £11,639. Those of the London Road Car Company were £2,502, against £2,111. The receipts of the Anglo Argentine Tramways for the week ended September 15 show an increase of £252.

The monthly statement of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway for September shows that the gross revenue was £218,515, against £212,721, the working charges and renewals £87,149, against £84,845, and the debenture, preference, and general interest £66,223, against £65,640, leaving a balance of £65,143, against £62,236, and making, with the net surplus of £151,148 against £165,116 brought forward, a net balance of £216,291, against £227,352, to be carried forward.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—There is a fair business doing. Sales 10,000. Futures after gaining fully one point are quieter. November, 28, 29, 28. November-December, 23. December-January, 21, 22, 21. January-February, 22. March-April, 23, 24, 23. April-May, 25, June-July, 29.

## THE NEW PROTECTORATE IN BORNEO.

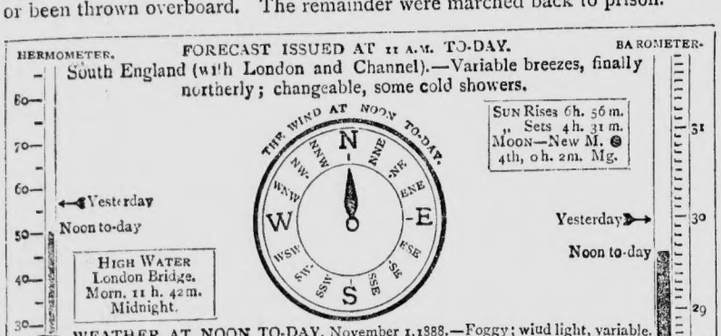
### SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT IT.

The announcement made yesterday as to the establishment of a virtual protectorate over British North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak had been expected for some time. By the new arrangement British influence is now supreme over the whole of the north-west and north coast of Borneo, a stretch of something like two thousand miles. The total area of the united protectorate will probably be about 70,000 square miles, just the area of British East Africa. The progress of British North Borneo up to the present date is pretty well known from the annual reports of the company. Its forests are being cleared and the ground planted with tobacco, rice, maize, and other products; the native products are being worked, minerals are being diligently, and to some extent successfully, searched for, and colonists, European and Chinese, are being attracted. The revenue is increasing every year and the expenditure diminishing, while the exports have been growing by leaps and bounds. As for the little Sultanate of Brunei, it has been in process of cutting down for years, by Sarawak on the one side, British North Borneo on the other, and the Dutch towards the interior, so that now its area is probably not more than 2,500 square miles. Like British North Borneo and Sarawak, it has numerous winding rivers, forming swamps and great deltas, and large forests, the land rising into mountains in the interior. The romantic story of Sarawak and its English Rajah, the late Sir James Brooke, is well known to readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Under Sir James and his nephew, the present Rajah, the State has continued to prosper. It has an area of from 35,000 to 40,000 square miles, and a population of only 300,000. Here again are found winding deltaic rivers, great forests, and mountains rising in the interior to 8,000 ft. The limit towards the interior is but ill-defined. Sarawak has been under the government of Englishmen since 1840. It is said to furnish more than half the sago supply of the world, and there is little doubt about its mineral wealth. But the territory is imperfectly explored, and there are indications of various minerals which may in the future repay working. The exports average about a million dollars in annual value. The people are mainly Chinese, Malays, and Dyaks, and under the English Rajahs these live peacefully together. Important posts are filled by English officials, though the Rajah takes natives into his Council. There is a trained military force of 250 men, besides a police force, and there is a regular civil service, as in an ordinary British colony. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions, and many of the people are Mahommedans. The total trade, exports and imports, of the three territories may at present be estimated at about a million sterling.

## MUTINY OF PRISONERS AT HONG KONG.

### A WARDER MURDERED.

The most striking news from China by the mail which arrived in London on Monday is that of a second mutiny and attempt at escape by prisoners in the gaol of Hong Kong. It took place on September 18, and led to a desperate conflict. Seventy-four long-sentence Chinese prisoners were working in gangs in the open air near the shore, in charge of eight European and five Indian warders, armed with loaded rifles and revolvers, when one gang of twelve suddenly dropped their tools, attempted to throttle the European in charge of them, disarmed an Indian, and ran to a neighbouring jetty, where a junk was discharging coal, and got on board. They were pursued, and round after round was fired at them. One European warder jumped, with his revolver, among them, but was thrown overboard and struck on the head several times with a heavy bamboo while in the water. He sank and was drowned. The convicts drove the crew of the junk into a cabin, hoisted a sail, and it appeared that they would get clear off also. But a small steam ferry-boat was passing at the time full of passengers, one of whom happened to be a police inspector. Seeing what was going on, he ran the launch by a jetty, landed the passengers, and called for volunteers from among them to chase the junk. Several ex-policemen and policemen off duty came forward, and, although they were quite unarmed, Mr. Stanton, the inspector in question, set off at full speed after the junk, which was now in full sail for the neighbouring Chinese coast. On coming up with it those on board the launch were pelted with coals; but Mr. Stanton ordered the steersman to ram the stern part of the junk. This was done three times in succession, amid a hail of coals, until at last the rudder was carried clean away and the junk was helpless. The convicts agreed to surrender, and one by one they marched across a plank into the launch under the muzzle of an unloaded revolver which one of the men on board chanced to have. They were all bound, and a search of the junk was then made. One runaway was found shot through the back; a second was found hidden under some matting, frightfully wounded in the jaw, the bullet having completely smashed the jaw-bone, carrying away the teeth, and leaving the jaw hanging by a strip of skin. A third was shot in the abdomen, while a fourth was found stretched on the coals dead from a shot from the murdered warder's revolver. A fifth was shot dead from the shore, and had either fallen or been thrown overboard. The remainder were marched back to prison.




The following cable despatch has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald* from the *Herald* weather bureau, dated New York, October 31:—"A storm of considerable energy passed east of Cape Race on Monday night, and its centre will probably move eastwardly north of the steamer lanes, and may disturb the weather on the western and northern British and French coasts between November 2 and 4."

## MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

The arrangements with respect to the visit of Mr. Gladstone to Birmingham are now practically complete. It is arranged that the special train by which Mr. Gladstone travels shall leave Saltney station about ten o'clock, and arrive at Snow-hill at 1.15 on Monday next. The right hon. gentleman will be received by Sir Walter and Lady Foster, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will stay, and by the president, officers, and management committee of the Birmingham Liberal Association and of the National Liberal Federation, and by the special arrangement committee before mentioned. The company will form into a procession, which will consist of ten carriages, the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, which will be drawn by four horses, bringing up the rear, and will proceed to the town hall. There the "Two Thousand" and holders of tickets will have already assembled. The chair will be taken by the President of the Birmingham Liberal Association, Mr. A. C. Osler, who will read the address from the Birmingham Association, and afterwards present it to Mr. Gladstone, who is expected in replying to take the opportunity of delivering an important speech. After this meeting Mr. Gladstone will proceed to Sir Walter Foster's house in the Hagley-road.

The whole of the decorations of Bingley Hall, together with the contract for the accommodation of the reserved seats, have been entrusted to Mr. A. R. Dean, Bull-street and Corporation-street, Birmingham. A private room is in course of construction for Mr. Gladstone's use, and this is being fitted up by the same contractor.

## THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

To-morrow the electoral work begins in earnest, for it is the last day allowed for the nomination. There are eleven divisions, returning in all fifty-five members, as follow:—Chelsea, five; City, four; Finsbury, six; Greenwich, four; Hackney, five; Lambeth East, four; Lambeth West, six; Marylebone, seven; Southwark, four; Tower Hamlets, five; Westminster, five. In nearly all the divisions the contest promises to be very severe, though it is possible that the number of candidates may be reduced by withdrawals which may be effected up to four o'clock on the 10th inst. The polling will take place on Monday, the 26th inst.

Mrs. Matilda M. Evans, the lady guardian of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, has consented to become a candidate for the city of Westminster at the London School Board. Mr. John Lobb has consented to stand for Hackney.

MISSIONARIES AND THE OPERATIONS AGAINST SLAVERS.—The Universities Mission to Central Africa has been officially informed that, in view of the active operations to be begun by her Majesty's Government against the slave-traders on the Zanzibar coast, it is desirable that all Europeans should be at once withdrawn from stations on the mainland.

SUCCESSFUL LADY STUDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon Lord Emly, Vice-Chancellor of the Royal University of Ireland, conferred degrees on the successful candidates at the recent examinations, including Miss Letitia Walkington, M.A., as Bachelor of Laws, and Miss Margaret Johnston and Miss Mary Robertson as Masters of Arts, with honours in experimental science. Fourteen ladies took bachelors' degrees in arts, with honours, one of them gaining a scholarship.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—The Lord Mayor's procession has now been practically completed. Nothing has been found to take the place of the volunteers who were expected to take part in the procession, and the "Show" will now consist of about a dozen plain carriages, containing the representatives of five City companies, half a dozen bands, and about a score of mounted banner bearers. The route this year is longer than usual, and a large number of the principal thoroughfares will be closed.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers relieved in the third week of the current month was 94,950, of whom 57,728 were indoor and 37,222 outdoor paupers. The total number relieved shows an increase of 1,330 over the corresponding week of last year, 5,444 over 1886, and 6,303 over 1885. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 1,263, of whom 1,027 were men, 204 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

SERIOUS SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—A serious shooting accident occurred at Staddiscombe, near Plymouth, yesterday. Mr. Roseveare, Plymouth, was out shooting with some friends and aimed at a rabbit near a hedge, when the charge struck Mr. Durant, of the Brunswick Hotel, Mr. Hine, of Batten Inn, and a youth named Sidney Hine, of Staddiscombe, who were on the other side of the hedge. The two men were not very seriously hurt, but young Hine, who received the charge full in the face, was dreadfully injured, and last night his recovery was considered hopeless.

THE KENT MARTYRS' MONUMENT.—The unveiling of the Kent Martyrs' Monument, at Dartford, took place yesterday afternoon. The monument, which takes the place of one that was erected in 1851, stands on an elevated position in the old burial ground. The cost is about £200. The inscription is to the effect that it is erected to the memory of Christopher Ward, linen weaver, of Dartford, who was burned for his faith on Dartford Brent; also of the other Dartford Martyrs, Nicholas Hall and Margery Polly. The Vicar of Dartford presided at the ceremony, and Colonel Sandys, M.P., unveiled the memorial.

## TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Oct. 28, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows:—

| RAILWAYS. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|
| Brighton | £2,265 | — |
| Caledonian | 4,614 | — |
| Eastern and Mid. | 37 | — |
| Great Eastern | — | £665 |
| Great Northern | 3,070 | — |
| Great Western | 6,360 | — |
| Hull and Barnsley | 437 | — |
| Lanc. and Yorkshire | 432 | — |
| Manc. and Sheffield | — | 315 |
| Metropolitan | 774 | — |
| Metropolitn. District | 223 | — |
| Mersey | 178 | — |
| Midland | 6,676 | — |
| North British | 2,767 | — |
| North Eastern | 3,196 | — |
| North Stafford | 723 | — |
| North Western | 5,980 | — |
| South Eastern | 1,031 | — |
| Tilbury | 22 | — |
| TRAMWAYS. | | |
| Belfast | 301 | — |

| TRAMWAYS. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|
| Bordeaux Tr. & Om. | £306 | — |
| Bristol | 115 | — |
| Calais | — | £7 |
| Dublin | 161 | — |
| Edinburgh | 236 | — |
| Germany | 172 | — |
| Glasgow Tr. & Om. | 1,423 | — |
| Gothenburg | — | 3 |
| Hull Street | 17 | — |
| Imperial | 53 | — |
| London | 255 | — |
| London Street | 238 | — |
| London Southern | 23 | — |
| North Metropolitan | 439 | — |
| Provincial | 754 | — |
| Sheffield | 87 | — |
| Southampton | Same as last year | |
| South London | 42 | — |
| Sunderland | 42 | — |
| Swansea, &c. | 32 | — |
| Wolverhampton | 21 | — |

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 19 Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

## THE CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

### ENGLISH AND FRENCH MEMBERS IN PARIS.

Yesterday morning, at the Grand Hotel, Paris, a meeting was held of twenty-one deputies, who have brought before the French Chamber a proposal for the establishment of international arbitration, and of members of the English House of Commons, delegated by those of their fellow members who support the scheme. Among the deputies present were Messrs. Frédéric Passy, Siegfried, Lyonnais, G. Périn, and Yves Guyot. The English members were Sir George Campbell and Messrs. Cremer, Schwann, Maclaren, Provand, Burt, Fenwick, Agg-Gardner, and Cossham. These represent 233 of their colleagues favourable to arbitration. They have already been to the United States to secure adherents to the cause among American statesmen. Thirty-six members of the House of Lords are also favourable to arbitration. M. Frédéric Passy presided, Sir George Campbell and Mr. Cremer being vice-presidents, and Messrs. Burt and Gaillard secretaries. Mr. Cremer read a letter from Mr. Gladstone, who stated that he approved of the proposal, but excused himself for not being able to be present at the meeting, engagements detaining him in England. The meeting decided that next year the French deputies should pay a visit to their English colleagues, in order to continue the movement which had been set on foot. It was also decided to hold in Paris next year during the exhibition a great congress of French, English, and Americans, and of representatives of other Powers willing to take part in the work of international arbitration.

## A MONUMENT TO A GIPSY CHIEF.

An extraordinary ceremony was witnessed at the Central Cemetery of Pesth late in the afternoon on Tuesday. The National Casino or Magnates' Club of that capital had ordered a marble obelisk to be placed over the grave of the noted Zigeuner or Gipsy "Primate," Berkes Lajos, who died in February, 1885, at the age of forty-eight. At the inauguration of this monument on Tuesday there were present, in addition to a number of Magnates, the entire choir of the People's Theatre and some four hundred Zigeuners with their instruments. The ceremony commenced with a funeral speech by an old actor. This was followed by a chorale, sung by the members of the choir of the People's Theatre. The conclusion was a performance by the four hundred Zigeuners, who played on their violins and other instruments the favourite melody of the deceased, who was the most celebrated conductor of their band. The title of Primate, which he bore, denotes that he was at the head of all the Hungarian Zigeuners. The final scene is described as having been exceedingly touching, all the Gipsies shedding tears while playing the weird music of which their late chief was so fond. The grave of another great Zigeuner, Pacy Pali, the friend of Berkes, being close by, the Zigeuners afterwards proceeded thither and there played the favourite melody of that celebrity, who, as an artist, was the rival of Berkes in the estimation of his countrymen.

## THE POPE AND ENGLAND.

The Pope, says a *Standard* correspondent, is still exceedingly anxious to re-establish diplomatic relations witth England, and he has appointed Cardinals Rampolla, Simeone, and Maselli, together with Monsignori Jacobini and Agliardi, to examine the question for the twentieth time in all its bearings, but especially with the view of deciding the extreme limit of the concessions which the Pope might make to gain the desired end. Leo XIII. is of opinion that he may justifiably point to the pacification of Ireland as a work in which he played an important part.

## WINTERING IN FRANCE.

On and from Saturday next, November 3, the through dining and sleeping car train (train de luxe) to the South of France and Lisbon, viâ Dover and Calais, will commence running and continue throughout the winter season, on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Victoria station at 10 A.M. The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's steamers *Empress* and *Victoria* will cross in this service from Dover to Calais, and the journey is now made so rapidly, that the Riviera is reached early in the morning following the departure from London.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AT A FOOTBALL MATCH.

Yesterday found the Canadians again in London. It was their third match in the metropolis, and with it they brought a successful tour to a close. The Prince of Wales arrived soon after the start, and remained until well in the second half. His party included the Marquis of Lansdowne and Viscount Oxenbridge. The weather was fine and genial, and the company numbered about 2,000. Both sides were well represented, and they proved evenly matched. After a capital game the Canadians were beaten by the narrow majority of one goal to none. This result gives a very good idea of the relative merits of the teams. The Canadians, however, ran their rivals very close, especially in the second half, when the English goal-keeper had all he could do to keep his post intact. Combination appears to be the best point of the Canadians; they are also very fast. Altogether the team consists of a very fair lot of players, and can compare with any of our amateur sides. The Swifts forwards at times worked well together, but their play was rather individual than combined. Both sides were strong in defence. Between the change of ends the Canadians were presented to the Prince of Wales.

## GREAT ROBBERY OF ITALIAN BONDS.

A parcel of Italian bonds of the total value of one million lire was stolen while in transit from Paris to Berlin between Saturday and Sunday last. The numbers of the bonds are known.

## THE ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS AT HATTON GARDEN.

The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department who have been making inquiries in connection with the alleged robbery of diamonds, pearls, &c., from Hatton-garden merchants, have found the greater portion of the property at the shops of a number of pawnbrokers in the Strand, Holborn, and elsewhere. Some of the property had been pawned and some sold. Applications were made to the pawnbrokers to restore the property to their rightful owners. The particulars of the case have been handed over to the solicitor to the Pawnbrokers' Protection Society, who, it is understood, advises the retention of the goods for the present, so that the question of whether the goods will have to be restored to their owners by the pawnbrokers will have to be settled in a court of law. With respect to the diamonds lost last Friday, nothing has been heard of their having been found by any one.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

## "A THOUGHT READER'S THOUGHTS."

As Mr. Cumberland, the showman, was launched into London life from this office it is natural that we should take a little interest in his reminiscences (Sampson Low and Co.) which have just been published. He was but a babbling bantling then. Since he gave his first London séance in our editorial rooms he has placed his hands on many famous heads, and his strident voice has been heard in many drawing rooms, either in return for "a little cheque," or a big advertisement. The thought-reading boom is over now, but it must have been lucrative while it lasted. We have met more modest men than Mr. Cumberland. Without having felt his head, we should say that his bumps of bounce must reach the dimensions of the Matterhorn, whilst the bumps of bunkum on his imposing caput must resemble some of the lower Alpine peaks. We have found, after diligent search, a few passages where Mr. Cumberland forgets Mr. Cumberland, for, like Webster reading Webster, Cumberland writing Cumberland is rather dull work. However, let us look over this professional *blague*, for *blague* with Mr. Cumberland is, of course, business, and turn over some of the pages of this curious volume.

### "JOE" AND HIS LATEST PATRON.

"Mr. Chamberlain (says Mr. Cumberland) is undoubtedly the man of the future, and, at the risk of failing as a prophet, I venture to predict that, sooner or later, he will reach the goal for which he is striving; for a man with his ability, his perseverance, and business-like capacities does not recognize the word fail. He will never make an ideal Premier, and he lacks the necessary personal magnetism to become a great popular favourite, but he will undoubtedly command the public's confidence and respect; and, in return they (to use his own phraseology) will get good value for their money."

### THE QUEEN OF SPAIN IN A MURDER SCENE.

Mr. Cumberland honoured the Queen by paying her a visit. "Her Majesty," he says, "had heard that I was able, by my process of thought-reading, to enact an imaginary murder scene contemplated by a person acting as my subject, and she asked me if I would give her an illustration of this character. But every one seemed to be timorous about that, and the experiment ran the risk of not being tried for lack of a suitable subject. 'What!' said her Majesty, springing to her feet, 'can no one commit a murder? I will!' and she seized an antique paper-knife, shaped like a dagger, and assumed an intensely dramatic attitude. At that moment I took her Majesty by the hand, and I felt her whole frame thrill with suppressed excitement. Her eyes were fixed and bright, and her lips drawn firmly together, and although the whole thing was but in play, I was much impressed with the tragic force she displayed. Then came the experiment. I was blindfolded, and taking the dagger in my right hand, I moved across the *salon*, holding her Majesty with the left hand. Presently we paused opposite a lady of the household, who was reclining on a sofa. Quickly bending forward, the Queen's left hand was about her throat, and the ivory knife flashed in the light; then down it came full in the breast of the victim. A faint scream of genuine alarm from the lady, a tightening of the Queen's grasp for a moment, followed by a deep breath, and all was over. Then, with a rapid twist, our hands parted, and the knife was sent clattering across the room; and lifting my blindfold, I saw her Majesty standing before me, radiant with delight at the success of the experiment."

### MR. GLADSTONE AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

"I look upon Mr. Gladstone" (again we quote from Mr. Cumberland) "as one of my most remarkable 'subjects,' and he in this capacity has made an unfading impression on my memory, not merely because I am the only person who has told thoughts that he did not wish to tell, but because his manner of thinking was so wholly different from the generality of 'subjects.' Mr. Gladstone, although the most dogged of men, and wholly immovable when once his mind is made up, is very prolific of ideas—so prolific, in fact, that it is impossible for all of them to receive adequate attention. Mr. Gladstone has enough intellect for a dozen average men. He is a magnetic man, and one at first sight feels instinctively drawn towards him; his natural charms are great, but when he chooses to exert himself he is absolutely irresistible. I cannot help thinking—without wishing, of course, to be in the least disrespectful—that if Mr. Gladstone had not been a politician his natural gifts might have broken out in the direction of mesmerism."

"The inner Bismarck is a creature of profound human sympathies and of almost shrinking sensitiveness, just, truthful, honest, and loyal; but how far the outer man controls the inner one I, at present at least, am unable to say."

### AN EXPERIMENT WITH "RED SHIRT."

"'Red Shirt' readily assented to be experimented on, and, taking a silver fruit-knife lent me by Mr. Whitley, I made the round of the room in search of the man whom the Sioux chief wished to relieve of his scalp. I speedily found him, and without hesitation selected the exact 'scalplock' 'Red Shirt' had in his mind. I twisted the fingers of my left hand round this lock, and with the right hand brandishing the fruit-knife I proceeded to describe the circle as if in the act of scalping. But this failed to satisfy my 'subject,' who was far too much in earnest to have it done in that way. His hand tightened on mine, his pulse beating in time with his rapid breathing, and, if I had not held the knife in my own hand, I verily believe he would have scalped the man outright. I made a dumb show of doing the scalping, and then let go of my 'subject's' hand, for fear his feelings might, in the excitement, get the better of him."

Mdme Bernhardt met with complete success in Vienna on Tuesday night, though the prices were very high, as much as £5 being paid for a box. The audience was attentive to the last, and was lavish in its applause.

## NEW MUSIC.

IF we may judge by the specimens of sheet-music which make their way to our book-table, there is not much prospect that the works of any of our minor composers will for the present take the musical world by storm. Much is published which is entirely worthless; of the compositions which have a certain comparative value the following are a few specimens.

From Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. we have received three songs—"A Fireside Dream," words by A. Inch, music by F. Moir; "Our World," words from the *Citizen*, music by H. M. Van Lennep; and "The Dew is Sweet to the Lily," words by M. Jarvis, music by R. B. Addison. All three are above the average songs of the sentimental class, of moderate compass, and effective if well sung. "Lullaby, my darling," words and music by J. Maude, is a charming but somewhat short berceuse, full of tenderness; suitable to contralto voice. "The Queen's Jester," by E. Bagette, is a merry little "gigue," light in treatment and easy in execution. "Still in the night," valse, by B. Brigata, is one of the average waltz tunes of the day, with gorgeously illustrated frontispiece. By the same composer is the "Dromoroff Polka," the chief feature of which is the introduction in the trio of the "Russian Hymn" as a chorus, with pianoforte accompaniment.

Messrs. Howard and Co. send us "The Old Ferryman," words by J. Muir, music by M. Piccolomini; a ballad telling its own story, with words and music flowing well together. It is published in three keys. "Shoulder to Shoulder:" a quick march, with lively, well-marked movement; well adapted for orchestra or solo performance.

Messrs. Wood and Co.—"Tell me, Beloved," words (from the German of Heine) by H. Varley; music by E. Swepstone. A tuneful little song for mezzo-soprano voice, which needs expressive rendering. "Fascination" is a well-harmonized gavotte by E. A. Smith. "Cleora," a minuet by W. Small-wood, is after this composer's usual style, and easy in execution. "Marche Triomphale," by H. Coupe: a taking and spirited march of the Scotson Clark type. All of very moderate difficulty, and good for teaching purposes. "A Book of Twelve Original Voluntaries for the Organ or Harmonium," by A. W. Marchant. Comprehensive and varied in treatment, and mostly of decided merit; well printed, and very moderate in price. No. 3 of the "Royal Music Books" contains a carefully-chosen selection of musical compositions, including both popular and classical airs by a great variety of composers. All tastes may find something to suit them.

A monthly volume of "Musical Bits" (The Bandmaster, Savoy House, Strand). This publication has now reached its twentieth part, and does not, therefore, require any special introduction. It is up to its usual standard, containing pieces grave and gay, both vocal and instrumental, and for the most part easy in performance.

## TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

MUSIC.

SMITH, LAURA ALEXANDRINE. "The Music of the Waters." (Kegan Paul.) [A collection of the sailors' chanties, or working songs of the sea of all maritime nations; together with boatmen's, fishermen's, and rowing songs and water legends. The air is in each case given, accompanied by the words. Pp. 360. Price 12*s.*]

PAMPHLETS: POLITICAL, &c.

Messrs. Putnam's Sons have sent us the following pamphlets in the "Questions of the Day" series:—(1) "Friendly Letters to American Farmers and others" (J. S. Moore); (2) "Tariff Chats" (Henry J. Philpott): (3) "Relation of the Tariff to Wages" (David A. Wells); and (4) "American Prisons in the Tenth United States Census" (F. H. Evans).

PARKER, E. H. "Chinese Account of the Opium War." (Shangai: Kelly and Walsh.) [The first instalment of a series of political pamphlets to be published under the title of the "Pagoda Library." Pp. 81, paper covers.]

BREWER, JOHN FRANCIS. "The Curse upon Mitre-square, A.D. 1530—1888." (Simpkin, Marshall. 1*s.*)

MISCELLANEA.

ANON. "Is there any resemblance between Shakespeare and Bacon?" (Field and Tuer.) [The author's point is that Bacon was in every quality the opposite of Shakspeare. He did nothing except for profit; contemned the stage; had no poetic genius; sneered at love, &c., &c. Pp. 301, cloth.]

ANON. "The Natural History of Local Boards; or, Local Government as it is." (Simpkin, Marshall.) ["A manual for the use and diversion of those whom it may concern, and especially for legislators, administrators, and ratepayers." Discusses boards, progressive, forcible, fighting, experimental, *laissez-faire*, compulsory, and contentious. Pp. 306.]

JUVENILIA: CHRISTMAS BOOKS, &c.

We have received the following books for the young, and Christmas books:—

From the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School Union:—

"Our Martha" (Greeves, 1*s.* 6*d.*); "Our Boys and Girls, 1888" (1*s.*); "Ruby Necklet" (Richardson, 1*s.*); "Love and Victory" (Pacis, 1*s.* 6*d.*); "Ned's Victory" (Brigg, 6*d.*): and "Story of Christian" (Gregory, 1*s.* 6*d.*).

From Messrs. Warne and Co.:—

"A Merry-go-round" (Haslewood, 1*s.* 6*d.*), and "Burham Breaker" (Greene).

From Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, Edinburgh:—

"Hazell and Sons, Brewers" (Swan, 2*s.* 6*d.*), and "Noel Chetwynd's Fall" (Needell, 5*s.*)

From Messrs. Putnam's Sons, London:—

"Great Thoughts for Little Thinkers" (Ames), and "Tales of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table" (Farrington).

From Mr. Isbister:—

"True and Noble Women." (Ewart. 3*s.* 6*d.*)

The Canadian Premier, Sir John Macdonald, at a banquet in Sherbrooke Canada, said that he would declare the Dominion Government's policy with no uncertain sound. He was strongly against annexation, whether proposed as "commercial union" or "unrestricted reciprocity." He said that Canada had much to lose and nothing to gain by annexation They were born British subjects, and as such they desired to remain.


## TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

### THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,
THE ARMADA.
MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

### LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD a PRINCE KARL (his original character). Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

### HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7 30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

### CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

### ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay; Mr. Nutcombe Gould.

### VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 191st Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

### ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 93rd Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

### TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 225th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

### GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, &c. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 3, at 2.30.

### COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. MATINEE of MAMMA, SATURDAY NEXT, November 3, at 3.

### PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (770th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Covenev, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, I. Le Hay, S. King, and John Peachey. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

### OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Wilmos, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30, THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER Doors open at 7.15. Box office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE of CARINA SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

### SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Fayne, Mrs. Edward Saker, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. J. R. Crauford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr. Charles Cooper, Mr. John Buckstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenwick, Mr. G. Seldon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

### THE JODRELL THEATRE, Great Queen-st., Long-acre.
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TO-NIGHT, and during the week, THE DEMON, with Mr. Michael Winogradow in the Title Rôle. No fees. Programmes and Cloak Rooms Free. Ordinary West-end prices of admission. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Doors open at 7.20: Overture at 8.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

AVENUE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—On [illegible]DAY NEXT, November 7, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY, in which Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and the present powerful company will appear. All seats for the first night (except pit and gallery) are now disposed of. Early application is necessary to secure places for the second and following nights.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

## ART GALLERIES.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET, NOW OPEN, 10 to 7. Admission, 1s. CLOSES SATURDAY, December 1.
WALTER CRANE, President. ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—A COURSE of FIVE PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given in the NEW GALLERY on THURSDAYS throughout NOVEMBER.—Tickets and full Particulars of the Secretary.
WILLIAM MORRIS, "Tapestry and Carpet Weaving," THIS DAY (Thursday), 8.30 P.M.

GAINSBOROUGH GALLERY.—To be OPENED on TUESDAY NEXT, for Exhibition of Colossal Picture "H.M. the late EMPEROR FREDERICK III. LYING IN STATE in CASTLE FRIEDRICHSKRON."

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## HEADLINES IN EXCELSIS.

Here is a characteristic sample of American taste in headlines. We take it from two columns in a recent number of the *New York Herald*; and yet the Americans thought it very hypercritical of Matthew Arnold to find a note of vulgarity in their newspapers:—

| LOVELY LIZZIE'S HUGS. | LOVELY LENA'S LUCK. |
|---|---|
| They Weaned Her Brother-in-law from the Path of Duty. | A Timely Draught of Wind Through Her Father's Whiskers. |
| SHE SAT ON HIS LAP—YUM! YUM! | SHE WOULD ELOPE—HA! HA! |

## SHOULD THE BIBLE BE BOWDLERISED?

At a recent meeting of four hundred teachers at Eisleben (Saxony) the question of a Bible for schools was discussed, says the *Journal of Education*. The sense of the meeting is summed up in the following conclusions which were agreed to. Arguments *against* the use in school of the whole Bible and *or* the introduction of a special school Bible:—(*a*) The Bible contains more matter than can be gone through at school; (*b*) it contains much that is not fit for children, because: (1) they cannot understand it; (2) it is without educational value for children; (3) it stands in the way of their moral and religious development; (*c*) the Holy Scriptures were not intended as a school-book; (*d*) the use of the Bible as a school-book detracts from the veneration of which it should be held by children and by the people. Arguments against a special school Bible; (*a*) in order to impart as much biblical knowledge as possible, the unrestricted use of the Bible is necessary; (*b*) a familiar knowledge of the Scriptures can only be obtained by their constant use; () to banish the Bible from the school would diminish its value in the eyes of the pupils; (*d*) extracts from the Bible would be the work of man, whereas the Bible is God's work; (*e*) the introduction of a special school Bible would have many practical difficulties; (*f*) it would lead to schism and foster distrust of the school and the Church among the Evangelical part of the nation.

## FROM CHRISTIAN TO POSITIVIST.

PERSONAL CONFESSIONS BY MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

In an apology for the Positivist Faith in the new number of the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Frederic Harrison writes as follows:—

"If one may be forgiven for a simple bit of autobiography, the truth is, that like so many of my colleagues and friends, I was myself brought up as an orthodox Churchman, in a religious home, with unusual attention to a Christian education. Till manhood I was accustomed to continual study of the Bible, of ecclesiastical history, biography, and exposition; to daily prayer, constant communion, and to familiarity with all great books of sacred poetry and prose. I assimilated all this with the whole mind and the whole heart; nor do I suppose that there was any part of the ordinary Christian's hopes and fears which I did not experience, or which I was unable to feel. As I came to manhood it slowly dawned upon me that the whole dogmatic basis of belief on which this religious frame of mind once rested had melted away as imperceptibly as the sunset melts out of the western sky. I woke up to find that the whole of my religious sentiments, habits, and consolations had been built upon a vast substructure of gratuitous assumptions, without a vestige of solid proof. I passed through the ordinary stages of Broad Church, no Church, Spirit of the Gospel, Natural Theology, Ontological haze, Philosophical Theism, the Eternal-not-ourselves-that-makes-for-righteousness, the Unknowable, and most of the other substitutes for the Prayer Book and the Bible, seeking rest and finding none; and a hollow, dismal, and shifting country did I find it. All this time I had been reading Comte; and, after some ten years of continual study, I slowly came to find solid ground in his conception of Humanity as a practical Providence, and in the Service of Man as the practical sum of religion. And now so much of my earlier religious habits and emotions—habits and emotions from which Unitarianism, Theism, the Eternal-not-ourselves, and the Unknowable, had turned in chilling disdain—began to have new life and to acquire a new meaning. My Dante, my Imitation, my Jeremy Taylor, my Wordsworth, and my Milton became again full of religious consolation and power. I read my Bible with an even deeper zest than before. Religion ceased to be a Sunday exercise or an Ontological puzzle. The sense of Providence, of a life beyond the grave, of sin as treason against Providence, of the helplessness and dependence of the individual soul, of the duty of working with the Providence on which each life depends, of religion as entering naturally into every act of life, all this came back to me in a real and solid form, resting on perfectly clear and certain explanations of human life. I was no longer without religion. I had found it in a form, fuller, larger, richer, and more glowing.

## MR. J. C. HOOK, R.A., AT HOME.

The *Art Annual* for 1888 (Virtue and Co.) is devoted to the Life and Work of Mr. J. C. Hook, and is uniform with the previous numbers which have dealt in a similar manner with Sir F. Leighton, Sir J. E. Millais, Mr. Alma Tadema, and M. Meissonier respectively. The letter-press in the present instance is from the pen of Mr. F. G. Stephens, and is marked by all the sympathetic knowledge and conscientious thoroughness which one expects from that excellent critic. The Annual is profusely illustrated with reproductions from the artist's work, and the whole forms as complete an account as could be desired of one of the most popular and most distinctively English of modern painters. The following is the concluding passage in which Mr. Stephens introduces the reader to Mr. Hook at home:—

Brimming with energy, the master of Silverbeck is sometimes to be seen at work as a woodman; then as a farmer, learned in the growth of crops; anon he will appear as a delver in his fields, or as a gardener, hard at work with

mattock, scythe, or spade. . . . Woodman, builder, swimmer, sailor, farmer fisherman, the renowned Royal Academician has led a life of immeasurable activity, and found health and happiness in it. At home, we find that, being a Liberal, or rather an advanced Radical, in politics, he has endeavoured to educate his humbler neighbours in knowledge of what he thinks they ought to know meeting them for the purpose on regular occasions in a neighbouring building, where the "humane letters" are not forgotten, and many a gem of English is read aloud. An ardent sea and brook fisher, mere fishing for the sake of death is no pastime of Hook's. He has "learned the wood music without the gun." The western fishermen know him in his sea-gear—thick blue jersey and boots—as intimately, and they regard him as kindly, as his country neighbours honour him in that suit of grey and brown homespun in which he receives friends at Silverbeck. As the aspect of a man is, after all, part of his biography, a true "counterfeit presentment" of his inner life, and cannot be divorced from his doings in the world, it is incumbent on me to say how my host and friend looked at home when clad loosely in the warm, half-grey, half-brown, thick and soft homespun jacket and knickerbockers to match. Stout shoes and stockings completed the costume, with an open collar which revealed a sinewy neck bearing a well-poised head, still covered with locks partly dashed with grey, and clustering compactly about a ruddy visage, which tells of a healthy life, and almost constant exposure to air and sunlight. A little above the middle height, his spare and wiry figure is thin-flanked, broad-shouldered, and muscular; there is energy in every turn of his body, and no one takes more delight than Hook at a good story, at which his laugh is irrepressible as a boy's; or enunciates with more zest his opinions of art, politics, morals, or the order of life.

## ART AS A HUSBAND.

### MDME. JANE HADING ON THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

Mdme. Jane Hading, who is now on a theatrical tour in the States, has been interviewed by the *New York Herald* on the marriage question. After some preliminary conversation, the clever French actress "impulsively exclaimed" as follows:—

"I have already given my opinion upon marriage to the public in loudly demanding a divorce, which was granted me. Art does not agree with marriage. I advise great artists not to marry. Yes, to be united with one's art is sufficient. But I would advise marriage," replied Mdme. Hading, "to the general public, when the social positions are about equal." The reporter then asked some questions about Mdme. Bernhardt, and Mdme. Hading replied: "I think that she has made it up with her husband. Perhaps she has a better opinion of marriage than I have. An entirely different idea, perhaps. She understands it in her manner from her standpoint—more joyously than I. That is why I obtained a divorce."

## A CAUTION TO SCHOOLMASTERS.

In New Zealand the public schools are, like other institutions, subject to purely popular government. The members of the governing body of most of the schools are either elected by the people by one method or another, or else appointed by the ministry of the day at the direct instance of popularly elected parliamentary representatives. To these governing bodies is entrusted a virtually unlimited control over the schools. The use made of this control is thus shown by the Wellington *Post*. Of the head masters of the seven oldest and most important secondary schools in the country, the following has been the fate:—

1. Drowned
2. Driven away
3. Worried to death
4. Badgered into resigning
5. In lunatic asylum
6. Survives
7. Broken in health
8. Survives
9. Driven away
10. Survives
11. Dismissed
12. ,,
13. Survives
14. Dismissed
15. ,,
16. ,,
17. ,,
18. ,,
19. Died of chloral
20. Dismissed
21. Died in lunatic asylum
22. Survives
23. Dismissed
24. ,,
25. Survives, but sorely baited
26. Dismissed
27. Died

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## *TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.*

### TO-DAY.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition, New Art Gallery.—Mr. W. Morris on Tapestry and Carpet Weaving, 8.30.
South Kensington Liberal Club—W. Jameson on "A Practical Method of securing the Employment of all," 8.
Mr. W. Nicholl's Chamber Concert, Princes Hall, 8.30.
Streatham and Norbury Hockey Club, Bushey Park.
National Health Society—Mr. Owen Lankester on "First Aid to the Injured," 11.
School Board Election—Addresses by Candidates for Westminster, Pimlico Rooms, 8.
London Chamber of Commerce—Mr. C. Whitehouse on the "Development of Egypt," Botolph House, 3.
Opening of Leyton Liberal Club, Grange Park-road, 8.
North Islington Conservative Association (E. Stanhope, M.P.), Holloway Hall, 8.
National Health Society Lectures on First Aid to Injured, Cleveland House, Clapham Park, 3.
Lectures.—Dr. Abdy on "Law," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; D. Houston on "Darwin," North Islington Liberal Club, 8.30; J. K. Jerome on "Stage Characters," Playgoers' Club, Long Acre, 8; Dr. Oswald on "The St. Simonians," Carlyle Society, Anderton's, 8; E. Bennett on "The Art of Reading," St. Pancras Reform Club, 8.30; Rev. J. G. Wood on "Ants," Tollington Park Chapel, 8.

### TO-MORROW.

Civil Service Debating Society—Mr. C. Pfoundes, on "Higher Ethical Education," 7.45.
National Health Society—Lecture on "First Aid to the Injured," Cobden Club, 8.
Geologist Association, University College—Conversazione, 8.
Philological Society, University College—Professor Skeat on "English Words from Mexican Sources," 8.
Miss J. E. Harrison on "The Monuments of Ancient Athens"—South Kensington Museum, 5.15.

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